

The Gazette of India



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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 22nd May 1954:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
110	S.R.O. 1609, dated the 30th April 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 99 of 1952.
111	S.R.O. 1610, dated the 14th May 1954.	Ministry of Law.	The Constitution (Application to Jammu & Kashmir) Order, 1954.
112	S.R.O. 1611, dated the 15th May 1954.	Ministry of Transport.	Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954.
113	S.R.O. 1612, dated the 4th May 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 323 of 1952.
114	S.R.O. 1613, dated the 7th May 1954.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 23 of 1953.
115	S.R.O. 1614, dated the 19th May 1954.	Ministry of Transport.	Appointment of date from which the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954, shall come into force.
116	S.R.O. 1672, dated the 21st May 1954.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Cancellation of Notified orders in the S.R.O. Nos. 2085, 2120, 2121 and 2122 of 1953.
117	S.R.O. 1673, dated the 21st May 1954.	Ministry of Rehabilitation.	Amendments made in the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules, 1950.
118	S.R.O. 1674, dated the 22nd May 1954.	Ministry of Law.	Amendments made in the Notification No. S.R.O. 215, dated the 9th Feb. 1952.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).****ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA***New Delhi, the 16th May, 1954*

S.R.O. 1679.—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. RN-CS/BN/54(1), dated the 10th May, 1954, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the said Act respectively:—

Shri Barkatullah Khan, House No. 155, Ward No. 1, Circle No. 10, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

[No. RN-CS/BN/54(2).]

S.R.O. 1680.—The Election Commission, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (2) of section 81 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, hereby appoints Shri K. S. Rajagopalan, Assistant Secretary, Election Commission, as an officer who may also receive Election Petitions presented in accordance with the provisions contained in Part VI of the said Act.

[No. 83/54/9824.]

New Delhi, the 21st May, 1954

S.R.O. 1681.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent, at the said biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses in the manner required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

SCHEDULE

Shri Waryam Singh.

[No. PB-CS/BN/54(1).]

S.R.O. 1682.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent, at the said biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

SCHEDULE

Shri Sant Singh

[No. PB-CS/BN/54(2).]

S.R.O. 1683.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent, at the said biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule, failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published.

— SCHEDULE

Shri Ram Sarup.

[No. PB-CS/BN/54(3).]

S.R.O. 1684.—In pursuance of sub-rule (5) of rule 114 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951, the name of the person shown in the Schedule below who having been nominated as a candidate for the biennial election to the Council of States by the elected members of the Andhra Legislative Assembly, and having appointed himself to be his election agent, at the said biennial election, has, in accordance with the decision given by the Election Commission under sub-rule (4) of the said rule 114, failed to lodge the return of election expenses within the time and in the manner required and has thereby incurred the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), is hereby published:—

SCHEDULE

Shri C. Gopala Krishnamurthy Reddy

[No. AD-CS/54(1)/BL.]

By Order,

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 21st May 1954

S.R.O. 1685.—In the Commission's Notification No. 69/53, dated the 1st September, 1953, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, Part II Section 3, dated the 11th September, 1953, at pages 2880 and 2881 for "Shri Jadeja Jiwansingji" and "Shri Kanji Premji" read "Shri Jadeja Jiwansingji Karubha" and "Shri Kanji Premji Soni".

[No. 69/53/10053.]

By Order,

K. S. RAJAGOPALAN, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 21st May 1954

S.R.O. 1686.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts Shri C. S. Jha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the said Act in respect of his .38 bore Webley and Scott Revolver and connected ammunition if any.

[No. 7/23/54-Police(I).]

New Delhi, the 24th May 1954

S.R.O. 1687.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that the

following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, namely:—

In Form XVI of the Forms set forth in Schedule VIII to the said Rules, under the heading "FEE" to the first sentence in paragraph IV, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that, where a licence is granted for a period exceeding one year, the fee shall be—

- (a) the annual rate prescribed in paragraph I for initial grant, in respect of the first year; and
- (b) the annual rate prescribed in paragraph I for renewal, in respect of each year or part thereof beyond the first year."

[No. 9/72/53-Police(I).]

N. SAHGAL, Dy. Secy.

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1688.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 63 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.R.O. 2054, dated the 2nd November 1953, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, under the heading "MADRAS ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT" and the sub-heading "Gazetted-Technical"—

(i) for the entry in column 3 against serial No. 55 relating to Sri R. B. Sethumadhava Rao, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Allotted Officer."

(ii) after serial No. 78 and connected entries, the following serial No. and connected entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"79. Shri P. K. Ramanathan	Assistant Engineer (Civil)	Transferred Officer."
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[No. 26/4/53-I-AIS(I).]

S.R.O. 1689.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 63 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, No. S.R.O. 2056, dated the 2nd November, 1953, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Order, under the heading "MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE (FOOD PRODUCTION) for the entry in column 3 against D. Kuppuswamy (Peon), the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Allotted."

[No. 26/4/53-II-AIS(I).]

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1690.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 61 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 (30 of 1953), the President hereby determines that the officers specified in column 1 of the Table annexed hereto, and borne immediately before the appointed day on the Madras cadre of the Service known as the Indian Administrative Service, shall as from that day, be allocated to the cadre of the said Service in the State respectively specified against their names in column 2 thereof.

TABLE

Name of the officer 1	State to which allocated 2
Shri G. V. S. Mani	Andhra
Shri Sankaranarayana Iyer Venkitaraman	Madras
Shri Ramaswamy Gopalaswamy	Madras
Shri Hamidullah Khan Ghazi	Madras

[No. 26/2/53-AIS(I).]

N. N. CHATTERJEE, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1691.—In pursuance of Sub-Section (2) of Section 4 of the Port Haj Committees Act, 1932 (XX of 1932), the Central Government is pleased to nominate Shri C. G. Rees, Regional Traffic Superintendent, Western Railway, Bombay as a member of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay *vice* Shri N. C. Hoon.

[No. 291-AWT/54.]

S.R.O. 1692.—In pursuance of Sub-Section (5) of Section 11 of the Port Haj Committees Act, 1932 (XX of 1932), the election at a meeting of the Port Haj Committee held on 12th April 1954 of Shri M. A. Latif and Shri Hakim Fasihulla Khan Aazami as Vice-Chairmen of the Port Haj Committee, Bombay, for the year 1954-55, is hereby notified.

[No. 283-AWT/54.]

A. J. KIDWAI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

COMPANY LAW

New Delhi, the 20th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1693.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government has appointed with effect from the 19th April, 1954 (forenoon) Sri V. V. Ranganathan, as Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras *vice* Sri K. Gopaul.

[No. 3(46)-CLIA/54.]

S.R.O. 1694.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government has appointed with effect from the 18th April, 1954 (afternoon) Sri P. Arumuga Mudaliar, the Inspector General of Registration, Madras to be the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, *vice* Sri M. Kendall.

[No. 3(46)-CLIA/54.]

B. K. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st May, 1954

S.R.O. 1695.—In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, No. F.3(14)-F.I/53, dated the 7th July, 1953, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri S. G. Barve, I.C.S., to be a director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, *vice* Shri K. G. Ambegaokar, I.C.S.

[No. F.3(26)-F.I/54.]

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1954

S.R.O. 1696.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 38A of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government hereby appoints with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1954, and until further orders, Dr. Dady Rustomji Babaji, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt., to be a court liquidator to be attached to the High Court of Bombay for the purposes specified in the said section.

[No. F.4(177)-F.I/53.]

S.R.O. 1697.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. S.R.O. 1013 dated the 20th May, 1953, that the provisions of section 24 of the said Act shall not apply to any banking company for a further period of one year from the 9th June, 1954, in so far as such provisions—

- (a) require the inclusion of borrowings by the banking company from the Imperial Bank of India in computing the time and demand liabilities in India of the banking company; and
- (b) preclude the maintenance by the banking company of the amount specified in that section in the form of approved securities which are lodged with another institution for an advance or other credit arrangement, such securities being valued at a price not exceeding the current market price less the extent to which they have been drawn against or credit arrangements in regard to them have been availed of.

[No. F.4(121)-F.I/51.]

K. P. BISWAS, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1698.—In pursuance of section 7 of the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947 (No. XXIX of 1947), the Central Government hereby authorises every Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to exercise within the limits of his jurisdiction the powers conferred by the said sanction for the purpose of calling for information from, and inspect books and documents of companies which have obtained consent of the Central Government to the issue of capital under the provisions of the said Act.

[No. F.15(2)-CCI/54/1272.]

D. L. MAZUMDAR,
Controller of Capital Issues.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1954

S.R.O. 1699.—The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), is published as required by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the.....

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

1. **Short Title.**—These rules may be called the Customs Duties Drawback (Dry Radio Batteries) Rules, 1954.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) the Act means the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878);
- (b) 'manufacturer' means a manufacturer of dry radio batteries registered in accordance with the provisions under these rules;
- (c) 'section' means a Section of the Act.

3. **Goods in respect of which drawback may be paid.**—Subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, a drawback shall be allowed in the case of dry radio batteries, (hereinafter referred to as 'goods') manufactured in, and exported from, India or shipped as stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port, in respect of imported duty paid materials used in the manufacture of such goods.

4. Period for which drawback admissible.—A drawback under these rules shall be admissible for the period during which a notification in respect of the materials specified in rule 3 is in force under sub-section (1) of section 43B.

5. Registration of Manufacturer.—(1) The drawback admissible under these rules shall apply only in respect of such goods as have been manufactured by a person who has, in accordance with the provisions of this rule, registered himself for such purpose.

(2) An application for registration shall be made by a manufacturer to the Chief Customs Authority, who may nominate a Chief Customs Officer (hereinafter be referred to as the nominated Chief Customs Officer), as the officer competent to register the manufacturer under sub-rule (1).

(3) Such application shall describe the specific brands or varieties of the goods in respect of which registration is desired, and shall, in respect of each such brand or variety furnish,—

(a) the description and quantity of different materials used in the manufacture of one thousand batteries; and

(b) the average amount of customs duty, based on the values and the rates of duty on importations during the preceding year, on such of these materials as are imported and are not duty-free, on the quantities referred to in the foregoing sub-clause.

(4) The nominated Chief Customs Officer may register the applicant as a manufacturer for the purpose of these rules, subject to the applicant executing a Bond for Rs. 1,000 or such increased amount as may be fixed, undertaking not to vary the composition or formula of any brand or variety of the goods, or the quantity of different imported materials used in their manufacture, without the prior permission of the nominated Chief Customs Officer.

(5) Any manufacturer found varying the formula or composition of dry radio batteries contrary to the undertaking furnished as provided in sub-rule (4), shall be liable to have his registration cancelled.

6. Rate of Drawback.—(1) The rate of drawback of duty admissible under these rules on the shipment of goods in the prescribed manner shall be 7/8ths of the average amount of customs duty paid on materials used in the manufacture of goods.

(2) Such rate shall be determined every 3 months on the basis of statements furnished by the registered manufacturer and verified by the nominated Chief Customs Officer of the value and duty paid on imported materials used in the manufacture of dry radio batteries during the preceding year or any longer period as the nominated Chief Customs Officer may deem convenient.

(3) Such rate of drawback shall be in force for a period of 3 calendar months beginning with the first of the month succeeding that in which the rate is so determined and shall apply to shipments made during that period from any port in India.

7. Manner of allowing drawback.—(1) A drawback shall be allowed on the shipment of the goods from any Customs Port in India subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the shipper of the goods shall make a declaration on the relative shipping bill

(i) claiming drawback under section 43B, and

(ii) that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the composition of the goods and the proportion of the different imported duty-paid materials used in the manufacture of the goods have not been altered subsequent to the registration of the manufacturer save with the prior permission of the nominated Chief Customs Officer,

(b) the shipper shall, in the shipping bill, furnish, in addition to information required under section 29, such additional information as may, in the opinion of the Customs Collector, be necessary for the purpose of verifying the claim for the drawback and, in particular, the Customs Collector may require such additional information in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the description of the goods;

(ii) the name of the manufacturer, registration number and the authority or officer with whom registered;

(iii) the particulars of any brand or trade-mark attached to the goods; and

(iv) weight, voltage and like particulars in respect of the goods.

(2) No drawback shall be allowed on the export of any dry batteries in respect of which without the prior permission of the nominated Chief Customs Officer, the composition or formula has been varied contrary to the undertaking furnished as contemplated in sub-rule (4) of rule 5.

8. Powers of Customs Collector.—For the purpose of enforcing these rules, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Collector may—

- (a) require a manufacturer to produce any books of accounts or other documents of whatever nature relating to the proportion and quantity of different materials used in the manufacture, and the value and duty paid on imported materials used in such manufacture;
- (b) require the production of such certificates, documents and other evidence in support of each claim for a drawback as may be necessary.

9. Access to manufactory.—An application for registration as a manufacturer under these rules or a manufacturer of goods in the case of which a drawback is claimed shall give access to every part of his manufactory to an officer of the Central Government specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Customs Officer, or by the Chief Customs Authority to enable such authorised officer to inspect the processes of manufacture and to verify by actual check or otherwise the statements made in support of the claim for drawback.

[No. 47.]

New Delhi, the 29th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1700.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Central Government hereby directs that a drawback shall be allowed in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions of the said section and any rules made thereunder, in respect of all duty-paid imported materials of the description such as shoe vamps, shoe uppers, scarfs, vanity bag pieces, or ready-made apparels or such other like materials as the Chief Customs Authority may, from time to time, by order, approve, used in the manufacture of embroidered goods, when such embroidered goods are manufactured in, and exported from, India.

[No. 49.]

S.R.O. 1701.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely:—

1. Short title.—These rules may be called the Customs Duties Drawback (Embroidered Goods) Rules, 1954.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) 'the Act' means the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878);
- (b) 'embroidered goods' means imported materials on which designs, marks, letters and like impressions have been embroidered in India with gold, silver, straw, silk, cotton and other similar thread;
- (c) 'imported materials' means shoe vamps, shoe uppers, scarfs, vanity bag pieces, ready-made apparel, and such other like materials as the Chief Customs Authority may approve, imported into this country on payment of customs duty;
- (d) 'registered manufacturer' means a manufacturer or producer of embroidered goods, who has been registered under rule 5 for the purpose of these rules; and
- (e) 'section' means a section of the Act.

3. Goods in respect of which drawback may be allowed.—Subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules, a drawback shall be allowed in the case of embroidered goods (hereinafter referred to as the goods) manufactured or produced in, and exported from, India, in respect of all imported materials used in the manufacture or production of such goods.

4. **Period for which drawback admissible.**—A drawback under these rules shall be admissible for the period during which a notification in respect of the goods is in force under sub-section (1) of section 43B.

5. **Registration of manufacture.**—(1) The drawback permissible under these rules shall apply only in respect of such goods as have been manufactured or produced by a person who has been registered under this rule.

(2) An application for registration shall be made by a manufacturer or producer of goods to the Chief Customs Authority which may nominate any Chief Customs Officer, who shall hereinafter be referred to as the 'Nominated Chief Customs Officer' to act on its behalf in this respect.

(3) Such application shall describe the varieties, brands, if any, and other specifications of the goods in respect of which, registration is desired and shall in respect of each such variety or brand, furnish the description and quantity of different materials used in the manufacture or production of the goods.

(4) The Chief Customs Authority or the Nominated Chief Customs Officer may register the applicant as a registered manufacturer for the purposes of the rules.

6. **Manner of allowing drawback.**—A drawback shall be allowed on the export of the goods subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) The shipper of the goods shall make a declaration on the relative shipping bill that a claim for drawback under section 43B is being made.

(b) The shipper shall, in the shipping bill, furnish, in addition to information required under Section 29, such additional information as may, in the opinion of the Customs Collector be necessary for the purpose of relating the goods to the imported materials and of verifying the claim for drawback, and in particular the Customs Collector may require such additional information in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the description of the goods,

(ii) the name of the manufacturer, registration number and the authority or officer with whom registered,

(iii) the particulars of any brand or trade mark attached to the goods,

(iv) weight, length, width, value and like particulars in respect of the goods,

(v) the cash or deposit number and the date of Customs bill of entry under which the materials from which the goods under export have been manufactured or produced, have been imported on payment of Customs duty.

(c) It shall be established to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector, by reference to any seal, stamp, mark or other such identification approved by the Customs Collector, impressed, affixed or attached in such manner as the Customs Collector may permit, on the imported materials at the time of import, that the goods entered for export have been manufactured or produced from duty-paid imported materials. All expenses incidental to the stamping shall be borne by the importers.

7. **Payment of drawback.**—Where the Customs Collector is satisfied that a claim for the drawback is established under these rules, such drawback shall be paid at the rate indicated in rule 8.

* 8. **Rate of drawback.**—Subject to the provisions of these rules a drawback shall be allowed at a rate equal to the amount of duty established to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to have been paid on the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of the goods exported.

9. **Time limit for export.**—No drawback shall be admissible under these rules on the export of embroidered goods in respect of imported materials used in the manufacture or production thereof, unless the export be made within two years from the date of importation of such materials:

Provided that the Chief Customs Authority may, on sufficient cause being shown, extend the term to a period not exceeding three years.

10. **Powers of Customs Collector.**—For the purpose of enforcing these rules the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Collector, may—

(a) require a registered manufacturer to produce any books of accounts or other documents of whatever nature relating to the use of the

imported materials in the manufacture or production of the embroidered goods;

- (b) require the production of such certificates, documents and other evidence in support of each claim of drawback as may be necessary.

11. Access to manufactory.—A registered manufacturer of the embroidered goods in respect of which a drawback is claimed shall give access to every part of his manufactory to an officer of the Central Government specially authorised in this behalf by the Chief Customs Officer or the Chief Customs Authority to enable the officer so authorised to inspect the processes of manufacture or production and to verify by actual check or otherwise the statements made in support of the claim for such drawback.

[No. 50.]

A. K. MUKARJI, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 29th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 13-Central Excises, dated the 10th April 1954, and No. 26-Central Excises, dated the 8th May 1954, the Central Government hereby exempts flue-cured unmanufactured tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes containing no imported tobacco, from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of nine annas per lb.

Provided that—

- (i) the tobacco pertains to crops harvested during the season of 1952-53 or during earlier seasons;
- (ii) the tobacco has been graded by Inspectors appointed by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Government of India, into any one of the following 'Agmark' grades, namely, B, LMG, DB, DG, PL, and FS;
- (iii) such grading is done before the tobacco is purchased by, or on behalf of, manufacturers of cigarettes from licensed curers, or from bonded warehouses, in the producing areas;
- (iv) the tobacco used in the manufacture of—
 - (a) any cigarettes assessable at Re. 1 per 1,000 under item 9II(2) (ix) of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944); or
 - (b) cigarettes of brands in existence as on the 10th April 1954, and assessable at Rs. 1-8-0 per 1,000 under item 9II(2) (viii) or at Rs. 2-12-0 per 1,000 under item 9II(2) (vii) of the said Schedule, in substitution, partly or wholly, of the content of unmanufactured tobacco other than flue-cured, in the blends in use for such brands as on that date; and
- (v) duty is paid at the time of the issue of the tobacco for such manufacture;

Provided further that the said exemption shall not apply to any such tobacco—

- (a) if mixed with tobacco pertaining to crops harvested during the 1953-54 season or during succeeding seasons; or
- (b) if it had already been purchased by, or on behalf of, manufacturers of cigarettes before the 10th April 1954.

[No. 28.]

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 19th May 1954

S.R.O. 1703.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in its Notification No. 32-Income-Tax dated the 9th November 1946, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said Notification under sub-head "VIII-Bihar and Orissa" for the existing Ranges and Income-tax Circles, the following Ranges and Income-tax Circles shall be substituted, namely:—

PATNA RANGE

1. Patna Circle, Patna.
2. Special Investigation Circle, Patna.
3. Special Circle, Patna.
4. Special Survey Circle, Patna.
5. Gaya Circle, Gaya.
6. Shahabad Circle, Arrah.
7. Monghyr Circle, Monghyr (Excepting Begusarai and Khagaria sub-divisions of the district of Monghyr.)
8. Bhagalpur Circle (Excepting the district of Saharsa.)

2. Salaries Circle, Ranchi.

3. Ranchi-Palamu Circle, Ranchi.
4. Manbhum Sadar Circle, Purulia.
5. Dhanbad Circle, Dhanbad.
6. Colliery Circle, Dhanbad.
7. Hazaribagh Circle, Hazaribagh.
8. Santhal Parganas Circle, Deo-ghar.
9. Special Survey Circle, Ranchi in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the district of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Santhal Parganas.

CUTTACK RANGE

1. Cuttack Circle, Cuttack.
2. Special Circle, Cuttack.
3. Berhampur Circle, Berhampur.
4. Rayagada Circle, Rayagada.
5. Jharsuguda Circle, Jharsuguda.
6. Baripada Circle, Baripada.
7. Special Survey Circle, Ranchi in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in, or reside in the district of Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Phulbani, Khundmal, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjher, Koraput, Kalahandi, Singhbhum and Bolangir-Patna.

MUZAFFARPUR RANGE

1. Muzaffarpur Circle, Muzaffarpur.
2. Saran Circle, Chapra.
3. Champaran Circle, Motihari.
4. Purnea Circle, Purnea.
5. Darbhanga Circle, Laheriasarai.
6. Monghyr Circle, Monghyr (Excepting Sadar and Jamui sub-divisions of the district of Monghyr.)
7. Bhagalpur Circle, Bhagalpur (Excepting the district of Bhagalpur.)

8. Singhbhum Circle, Jamshedpur.

RANCHI RANGE

1. Special Circle, Ranchi.
2. Where an Income-tax Circle stands transferred by this Notification from one Range to another, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Income-tax Circle, and pending immediately before the date of this Notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from which that circle is transferred shall on and from the date of this Notification be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner or Range, to which the said circle is transferred.

[No. 33.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 19th May 1954

S.R.O. 1704.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in modification of the Board's Notification No. 25-Income-tax, dated the 12th April, 1954, the Central

Board of Revenue hereby directs that with effect from the date Shri D. N. Misra takes over his duties as a Commissioner of Income-tax—

(1) Shri H. C. Chaudhuri, Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform his functions under the said Act in respect of the areas comprised in the State of Madras (excluding the area known as Fort Cochin in the Malabar District thereof) and in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Officer subordinate to him, and

(2) Shri V. V. Subramanian, Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform his functions under the said Act in respect of the areas comprised in the States of Hyderabad and Andhra and in respect of such persons or of such cases as have been, or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Officer subordinate to him.

(3) Shri D. N. Misra, Commissioner of Income-tax shall perform his functions under the said Act in respect of the areas comprised in the States of Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg and the area known as Fort Cochin in the Malabar District of the State of Madras and in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be assigned by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Officer subordinate to him:

Provided that each of these Commissioners shall not perform his functions in respect of such persons or such cases as have been or may be transferred by the Central Board of Revenue to any Income-tax Officer outside his jurisdictional areas as aforesaid.

[No. 34.]

New Delhi, the 22nd May 1954

INCOME-TAX

S.R.O. 1705.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after the 30th June 1954.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment

After rule 19 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"19A. The information which a person is required by the Income-tax Officer to furnish under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Act shall be verified in the following manner, namely:—

"I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information furnished in the Statement/Statements is correct, complete and other particulars shown therein are truly stated."

[No. 13.]

G. L. POPHALE, Secy.

ESTATE DUTY

New Delhi, the 22nd May, 1954

S.R.O. 1706.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 (34 of 1953) the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following Amendments shall be made in the Estate Duty Rules 1953, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 85 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(1) after sub-rule (4) of rule 26, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) The notice of demand under section 58 of the Act shall be in Form E.D. 7 and shall be accompanied by the assessment form (E. D. 8):

Provided that the said assessment form need not accompany the notice in cases where a penalty has been levied subsequent to the assessment order and it is not practicable to include the amount of the penalty in the assessment form."

(2) after rule 29, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“TAKING OUT, ASSIGNING OR EARMARKING OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES

(SECTION 33.)

30. Life insurance policies taken out for the purposes of estate duty.—(1) Where a policy of insurance effected by the deceased on his life, is taken out for the express purpose of paying estate duty, the proponent shall in the proposal form give a declaration in the following form:—

“I desire this assurance for the purpose of paying estate duty that may become payable under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, (34 of 1953), on the principal value of the estate that may pass or may be deemed to pass on my death.”

“ (2) The purpose of the policy shall be clearly set forth in the policy itself by way of a specific clause in the following form;—

“The purpose of taking out this policy by the assured as stated by him in the proposal for insurance dated..... is the payment of estate duty under the Estate Duty Act, 1953, which, on his death, his estate may become liable to pay to the Government of India. It is hereby agreed that on the claim by death of the assured being admitted by the insurer, the Company will upon delivery of the policy pay the sum assured or so much of the amount not exceeding the policy moneys as may be specified by the Government of India for the credit of the amount to the Controller of Estate Duty or any other Government authority competent to receive the same as duty that has become payable or would become payable in respect of the estate of the deceased and the receipt of Government shall be an effectual discharge to the Company for all moneys so paid to Government. It is further agreed that if the policy matures before the death of the assured or is surrendered then on his request the Company will, upon delivery of the policy, pay all or so much of the sum due to the assured as may be specified in such request, to the Government of India under the head “P—Deposits and advances—Deposits bearing interest—Other Deposits—Deposits towards payment of Estate Duty” for being treated as a deposit of moneys for the purpose of paying estate duty, as provided in clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, and the receipt of Government shall be an effectual discharge to the Company for the moneys so paid to them.

It is further agreed that the policy shall remain unaltered throughout the currency of the policy and the assured shall not take loans thereon, assign to any person other than the Government or deal with it otherwise except nominating any person to receive the balance of the insurance proceeds after satisfying the estate duty demand.”

31. Assignment of existing insurance policies to the Government for the purpose of paying estate duty.—The policy shall be assigned to the President, Union India, for the purpose of paying estate duty. The form of assignment shall be as below:—

“I, A. B. of, do hereby assign the benefit of all moneys to become payable under the within Policy of Assurance No..... of the..... Co. Ltd. on my life assuring the sum of rupees..... to the President of India for the purpose of paying estate duty in accordance with the provisions contained in clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, which after my death my estate may become liable to pay to the Government of India:

Provided, however, that in the event of my surviving the date on which the said policy if so expressed would mature or the policy is surrendered by me, the benefit of the policy and the right to receive moneys thereunder shall revert to me as if this assignment had not been made. It is further agreed that if the policy matures before my death or is surrendered by me, then on my request the company will upon the delivery of the policy pay all or so much of the sum due to me as may be specified in such request, to the Government of India under the head “P—Deposits and Advances—Deposits bearing interest—Other Deposits—Deposits towards payment of Estate Duty” for being treated as deposits of moneys for the purpose of paying estate duty as provided in clause (g) of section 33(1).

of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 and a receipt of the Government of India shall be an effectual discharge to the company for the moneys so paid to them.

I undertake not to deal with the policy in any way so long as the above Assignment is operative, except nominating any person to receive the balance of the insurance proceeds after satisfying the estate duty demand.

I hereby certify that no prior assignment of the within policy or any incumbrance against it exists.

Dated, this.....day of.....19 ..

Station:.....

Witness:.....

(Signature of the Life Assured)"

32. Procedure to be followed when estate duty is less than the value of policy.—If the estate duty payable on the estate of the assured is less than the policy moneys receivable under an insurance policy expressly taken out under Rule 30 or assigned under rule 31, the Company will pay to the Government so much thereof as may be demanded by the Government for satisfaction of the estate duty liability on the estate of the assured and pay the balance to the legal heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives or assigns of the deceased or other persons to whom the same may be payable under the policy.

33. Government not responsible if the insurer pays less than the amount due under the policy.—If after the death of the person who had taken out or assigned a policy of assurance for the purpose of payment of estate duty, the insurance company pays an amount less than the amount payable under the policy, the Government shall not be responsible for the loss and shall give credit against the duty payable on the estate passing or deemed to pass on his death of so much amount only as is actually recovered from the insurance company.

34. Earmarking of the policy for the marriage of a dependent female relative.—A policy of assurance for which at the time of effecting the policy or subsequently by written notice to the company the assured had earmarked the policy for the marriage of a female relative specifically named therein who is dependent on the assured for the necessities of life shall be considered a policy earmarked for her marriage".

(3) after form E. D. 6, the following shall be added, namely:—

"FORM E. D. 7

[See rule 26(5)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ESTATE DUTY

NOTICE OF DEMAND UNDER SECTION 58 OF THE ESTATE DUTY ACT, 1953.

Take notice that in the matter of the estate of..... of.....who died on.....19 , the sum of rupees.....has been estate duty* determined as payable as penalty Out of this, a sum of rupees..... interest has already been paid.

2. Without prejudice to your joint/several/liability for the full amount of duty* you are required to pay a sum* of rupees.....on or before the the balance*

.....19 , to the..... when you will be

Sub-Treasury Officer*

Agent Imperial Bank of India*

Reserve Bank of India*

granted a receipt. A chalan is** enclosed for the purpose.

Two chalans are**

3. If you do not pay the amount on or before the date specified above, you will be liable under section 67(4) of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, to a penalty which may be one thousand rupees or a sum equal to twice the amount due.

4. You are further warned that unless the total amount due including the penalty is paid by the date mentioned above, a certificate may be issued to the Collector for the recovery of the amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

5. If you are dissatisfied with the assessment* penalty you may appeal to the Central Board of Revenue within ninety days of receipt of this notice in the form prescribed under section 63 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, duly verified as laid down in that form.

Date

Assistant*
Deputy* Controller.

Station.....

*Delete the items not applicable.

**A separate chalan should be issued in respect of estate duty on agricultural lands and property other than agricultural lands.

FORM E. D. 8.

[See rule 26(5)]

ESTATE DUTY

ASSESSMENT
REFUND FORM

1. State 2. District or circle.....
3. Estate Duty Index Register No..... 4. Assistant/Deputy/Controller.....
5. Name and address of the deceased.....
6. Domicile of the deceased.....
7. Name of person accountable and address.....

Details of Property	Principal value of interest in joint Hindu family	Principal value of property of any other kind	Total value of property	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5
A. Immovable property in India (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir).				
(i) Agricultural Property situated in the State of :—				
(ii) Non-Agricultural property.				
B. Movable property in India (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir).				
(i)				
(ii)				
C. Movable property outside India (including the State of Jammu & Kashmir).				
TOTAL PROPERTY (PRINCIPAL VALUE).				

Details of Property 1	Joint Hindu family property 2	Any other kind of property 3	Total 4
Estate duty payable on total value of property if wholly consisting of.			
Average rate			
Duty payable at the average rate			
Aggregate average rate.			
Less Rebate on—			
Sums included in property on which duty is not payable.			
(a) Gifts for public charitable purpose. (Upto Rs. 2,500).			
(b) Gifts for any other purpose (Upto Rs. 1,500).			
(c) Proceeds of insurance policy for paying estate duty.			
(d) (i) Money deposited with Government for paying estate duty.			
[The aggregate amount under (c) and/or (d) is not to exceed Rs. 50,000]			
(ii) Insurance proceeds on the life of the deceased. (Upto Rs. 5,000)			
(e) Moneys earmarked for marriage for female relatives. (Rs. 5,000 for each).			
(f) Agricultural land in States not mentioned in Schedule I as amplified by Notification S.R.O. No. 1138, dated 10-4-1954.			
Less—			
Rebate on agricultural land, if any, under section 35(3).			
Interest on expectancy (demand deferred under section 38).			
NET DEMAND			
Interest charged—			
Penalties charged			
Less—			
(i) Payments already made, if any			
(ii) Sums paid for obtaining probate (Section 50).			
(iii) Duty paid in a reciprocating country (Section 30).			
(iv) Allowance for quick succession (Section 30).			
payable			
Balance ———			
refundable			
In words Rupees			

Controller."

[No. 6.

R. K. DAS, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

TEA CONTROL

New Delhi, the 24th May 1954

S.R.O. 1707.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 944, dated the 17th March, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification—

- (a) in the category of members representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea, after entry No. 18-A, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“18B. Shri Bishamber Dass Butail of Sungil and Rampur Tea Estate, Post Office Bidhakar, District Kangra.”

- (b) in the category of members representing consumers and other interests, after entry No. 35, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“36. Shri N. N. Bose, President of the Plywood Manufacturers Association of India, P-11, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1”.

[No. 48(2) Plant/54.]

SHIV DEV SINGH, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1708.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Power Alcohol Rules, 1950, namely:—

For rule 30 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“30. *Specifications of mixture.*—When 85 parts by volume of petrol are mixed with 15 parts by volume of power alcohol, the mixture shall conform to the following specifications namely:—

- (i) It must be perfectly homogenous and must contain not less than 14.7 units or more than 15 units by volume of ethyl alcohol per 100 volumes of the mixture.
- (ii) It shall not separate even at 5° F (minus 15° C).
- (iii) By adding 0.1 c.c. of water to 100 c.c. of the mixture, there should not be any opalescence, when cooled down to 25° F (minus 3° C).
- (iv) When 15 c.c. of water is shaken up with 100 c.c. of the mixture and taken in stoppered cylinder, the volume of the lower layer separating out should not be less than 27 c.c. or more than 33 c.c.”

[No. Ind.(B)-33(6)/54.]

K. N. SHENOY, Under Secy.

(MERCHANDISE MARKS)

New Delhi, the 28th May 1954

S.R.O. 1709.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 440, dated the 31st March, 1951, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely:—

In part I of the Schedule to the said notification, after sub-item (b) of item 1, the following sub-item and entries in columns (2) and (3) shall be inserted, namely:—

(c) Electrical wiring accessories.

On the containers or coverings or otherwise.

2. This amendment shall take effect on and from 1st September 1954.

[No. 3(7)-TM&P(MM)/53.]

M. K. K. NAYAR, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 29th May 1954

S.R.O. 1710.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Explanation 1 to sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Dhoties (Additional Excise Duty) Act, 1953 (39 of 1953), the Central Government hereby fixes the permissible quota for the quarter April 1954 to June 1954, and for every subsequent quarter, in respect of M/s. Prabha Mills Ltd., Viramgam to be 640,000 yards (six lakh forty thousand yards only).

[No. 9(27)-CT(A)/53-7.]

B. K. SANYAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 20th May 1954

S.R.O. 1711.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government to be necessary and expedient so to do for securing the equitable distribution of an essential commodity, namely coal:—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1948 (XXIV of 1948), the Central Government is hereby pleased to direct that every person who owns or manages a cotton ginning and/or pressing factory shall on or before the 30th June, 1954, submit to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 14, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, a statement in the form in the schedule appended hereto, containing true and accurate information relating to his business.

SCHEDULE

(Information to be furnished by Ginning and Pressing Factories. Factories which do not intend to work during 1954-55 season must clearly mention so at the top of this form).

1. (a) Full name and postal address of the factory.

(b) Press Mark (in the case of a pressing factory).

2. Name of the railway station at which the factory normally receives coal and the name of the railway on which the station is situated.
3. Normal date of commencement and date of finishing of work in the factory.
4. Number of bojas of cotton (lint) of 392 lbs. each ginned in the factory during 1952-53 season.
5. Number of bojas of cotton (lint) of 392 lbs. each ginned in the factory during 1953-54 season (upto the 31st May 1954).
6. Number of bales of raw cotton pressed in the factory during 1952-53 season.
7. Number of bales of raw cotton pressed in the factory during 1953-54 season (upto the 31st May, 1954).
8. Type of power plant installed in the factory. (State whether steam, producer gas, diesel or electric. Give details for gin and press separately).
9. Total number of gins installed in the factory. (State whether single, double roller or saw gins).
10. Total number of gins which will work in 1954-55 season by
 - (a) Steam power.
 - (b) Other than steam power.
11. Number of half presses installed in the factory.
12. Number of full presses installed in the factory.
13. Tons of coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only* during the season 1952-53.
14. Tons of firewood or fuel other than coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1952-53.
15. Tons of coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1953-54 (upto the 31st May, 1954).
16. Tons of firewood or fuel other than coal consumed by the factory (for ginning and/or pressing cotton only) during the season 1953-54 (upto the 31st May, 1954).
17. Quantity of coal that the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, recommended that the factory should receive during the 1953-54 season.
18. Quantity of coal sanctioned by the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution), Calcutta, for 1953-54 season. (Give number and date of sanction).
19. Quantity of coal actually received by the factory as a result of items 17 and 18 above during the 1953-54 season (upto the 31st May, 1954).
20. Tons of coal, if any, purchased by the factory from the market during the 1953-54 season in addition to the quantity shown against item 19.
21. Tons of coal held in stock on the 31st May, 1954.
22. Tons of coal received after the 31st May, 1954, upto the date of making this application, as a result of items 17 and 18.
23. Tons of coal to be received after the date of this application, as a result of items 17 and 18.
24. Tons of firewood or fuel other than coal held in stock on the date of making this application.
25. Quantity of (i) Kapas (unginned cotton) and (ii) ginned but unpressed cotton actually held in stock in the factory premises on the 31st May, 1954, to be ginned and pressed.
26. Estimated quantity of cotton (in bales of lint) expected to be ginned and/or pressed during the 1954-55 season (including stocks shown against item 25) by steam power.
27. Estimated quantity of coal in tons excluding the stocks of fuel shown against items 21, 22, 23 and 28 required by the factory during 1954-55 season. Please also specify the number of instalments and the respective months in which it is desired that the required quantity should reach the factory.
28. Tons of coal and/or firewood not in possession of the factory but in which the factory has any lien or interest on the date of this application.

29. If the factory is a member of any pool, name and address of the Secretary of the pool may be given here.

30. Whether the factory was silent during 1953-54 season. If silent owing to pool, please give name and postal address of the Pool Secretary.

NOTE.—Factories which were silent in the 1953-54 season should produce a certificate in original from a local Government Gazetted Officer, to the effect that the factory will work during the 1954-55 season, which should indicate also his opinion regarding the estimated output (ginning and pressing of cotton separately) of the factory.

I declare that the factory is not receiving supplies of coal, under any other priority classes, or under recommendation from any other recommending authorities for the purpose for which the coal quota has now been applied for.

Date.....

Signature of Factory Manager or Proprietor.

NOTE 1.—In respect of figures of stocks of fuel (*vide* items 21, 22 and 24 above) it is essential that not only stocks in possession of the factory should be shown but also any stocks that it may have a lien on/or that may be held by any of the partner or sister concerns should be shown with details.

2. Change of proprietorship of the factory must be intimated to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, immediately the change is made.

3. In case the factory does not require coal after the application has been made or the recommendation has been issued, the factory must telegraphically intimate to that effect to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay. In the meantime, any coal, which happens to be despatched to the factory should be taken delivery of by the factory without delay and kept in its possession pending disposal instruction. Should a factory which has applied for the coal fail to take delivery in time, the demurrage charges and other expenses incurred on that account shall be borne by that factory.

[No. F.3-2/54-Comm.II.]

New Delhi, the 24th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1712.—Under Section 4 (viii) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Central Government are pleased to nominate Shri S. K. Wankhede, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Civil Lines, Nagpur and Shri P. S. Patil, Chikhli, Taluq Chikhli, District Buldana to represent the cotton growing industry in Madhya Pradesh and Shri A. S. Desai, Chairman, Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Annigeri to represent the same industry in Bombay.

[No. F.1-12/54-Com.II.]

S. K. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 20th May 1954

S.R.O. 1713.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (3) of clause 1 of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, the Central Government hereby directs that the said Order shall come into force in the State of West Bengal in respect of wheat and wheat products with effect from the 1st July, 1954.

[No. PYII-652(2).]

S. N. BHALLA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 22nd May 1954

S.R.O. 1714.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948), the Government of Madras have re-nominated Dr. C. S. Raman, F.I.C.D., 322/23, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras, as a member of the Dental Council of India with effect from the 12th April, 1954.

[No. F.6-13/54-Med.]

S.R.O. 1715.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of section 3 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948) the Government of West Bengal have re-nominated Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., 12/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta, as a member of the Dental Council of India with effect from the 16th May, 1954.

[No. F.6-13/54-(Med.)A.]

N. B. CHATTERJI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 25th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1716.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the revised version of the film entitled "Blackbeard the Pirate" and its trailer produced by RKO Radio Pictures Inc., U.S.A. shall be deemed to be uncertified films in the whole of India.

[No. 8/4/54-F.C.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

PORTS

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (k) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Port of Bombay Passenger Boats Rules, 1921, published with the notification of the Government of Bombay in the Marine Department No. 186, dated the 25th January, 1921, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

To rule 25 of the said Rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that the Deputy Conservator, where he so thinks fit, may, on application by the hirer of any such boat, allow the boat to anchor or lay off any pier or bunder other than the one for which the licence in respect of such boat has been granted."

[No. 8-PI(49)/54.]

New Delhi, the 22nd May 1954

S.R.O. 1718.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 (Bombay Act VI of 1879), the Central Government hereby publishes the following return received from the Municipal Secretary, Bombay Municipal Corporation, namely:—

Return showing the name of the Councillor elected by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay, in accordance with the provisions of section 13(1) of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel resigned.

Date of election.

Name of person elected.

10th May 1954.

Shri Shantilal P. Zaveri.

[No. 8-P.I(99)/54.]

K. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

MERCHANT SHIPPING*New Delhi, the 22nd May 1954*

S.R.O. 1719.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 213B of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government hereby declares that the Governments of Panama and Greece have accepted the Safety Convention as defined in clause (d) of section 213-A of the said Act, that is to say, the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed in London on the tenth day of June, nineteen hundred and fortyeight, as amended from time to time.

[No. 46-MA(5)/53.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 18th May, 1954*

S.R.O. 1720.—In clause (I) of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research No. S.R.O. 1217, dated the 31st July 1951, published on pages 1166 and 1167 of the *Gazette of India* Part II—Section 3, dated the 11th August, 1951, for “limestone, limeshell and kankar used for lime burning” read “limeshell, kankar, and limestone used for lime burning”.

[No. MII-152(2)/54.]

T. GONSALVES, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY*New Delhi, the 13th May, 1954*

S.R.O. 1721.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 27A of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Government is pleased to nominate Shri M. R. Sachdev, I.C.S., to be Chairman of the Central Boilers Board vice Shri S. Ranganathan, I.C.S.

[No. BL-308(2)/54.]

M. N. KALE, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th May 1954

S.R.O. 1722.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934) the Central Government hereby directs that to the list of enactments specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Mines and Power No. P-104, dated the 4th May, 1950, the following enactment shall be added, namely:—

“The Mysore city Municipalities Act, 1933 (Mysore Act VII of 1933)”.

[No. S&PII-104(9)/52.]

J. K. ROY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION*New Delhi, the 19th May, 1954*

S.R.O. 1723.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 52 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation No. S.R.O. 260, dated the 3rd July, 1950, the Central Government hereby declares that the

provisions of sub-clause (i) of clause (d) of section 2 of the said Act shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the following classes of persons, namely:—

(a) any person who, on or after the 1st March, 1947, migrated from India to Pakistan but returned to India before the 18th July, 1948, and has settled therein:

Provided that such person has not subsequently visited Pakistan except in the circumstances and subject to the conditions specified in clause (b), or clause (c).

(b) any person who left for Pakistan before 15th October, 1952, on a temporary visit taking with himself a "No objection to return" certificate and—

(i) returned to India on or before 15th October, 1952, under a valid permit issued under the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949, as then in force, for permanent return to India:

Provided that such person has not thereafter made any other journey to Pakistan except in similar circumstances and subject to the same conditions, or in the circumstances and subject to the conditions specified in clause (c); or

(ii) has returned or returns, on or after the 15th October, 1952, on the authority of an Indian Passport, or repatriation certificate, or emergency certificate, or certificate of identity or, in the case of a seaman a continuous discharge certificate, issued by a competent authority under any law regulating travel between India and Pakistan:

Provided that such person has not thereafter made any other journey except in the circumstances and subject to the conditions specified in clause (c).

(c) any person who has left or leaves for Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1952, on a temporary visit taking with himself an Indian Passport, or emergency certificate, or certificate of identity or, in the case of a seaman a continuous discharge certificate issued by a competent authority under any law regulating travel between India and Pakistan and has returned or returns to India during the period for which any such travel document was or is valid.

(d) any person who came from Pakistan to India before the 18th October, 1949 under a valid permit issued under the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949, as then in force, for permanent resettlement in India:

Provided that:

(1) no member of the family of such person wholly dependent upon his earnings for the provision of the ordinary necessities of life has after his return remained behind in Pakistan with his approval or consent;

(2) such person has not subsequently left for Pakistan except in the circumstances and subject to the conditions specified in clause (b) or clause (c); and

(3) no member of the family of such person hereinbefore described has subsequently left for Pakistan with his approval or consent.

2. Nothing in this notification shall apply or be deemed ever to have applied to any person who has settled in Pakistan and has been visiting India merely for the purpose of looking after his property or other interest.

[No. 42(1)(11)/53-Prop.]

P. G. ZACHARIAH, Dy. Secy.

REGISTRAR JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Tiruchy, the 8th December 1953

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the Sangili Industries Limited, Trichinopoly.

S.R.O. 1724.—Whereas communications addressed to the above named company at its registered office are returned undelivered by Post Office:

And whereas it appears according to the letter dated 29th August 1953 of the directors of the said company that the above named company is not carrying on business or is not in operation:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that, unless cause is shown to the contrary before the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, the name of the said company will be struck off the register and the said company will be dissolved.

S. ALAGIRISWAMI CHETTIYAR,

Asstt. Registrar, Joint Stock
Companies, Tiruchy.

Patiala, the 17th May 1954

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Patiala Plastics Ltd.

S.R.O. 1725.—Whereas the undersigned had reasonable cause to believe that the above named company was neither carrying on business nor in operation, notices under section 247(1) and 247(2) were issued to them with a view to make enquiry; and

Whereas no response has been forthcoming from the company within the specified period after the issue of the latter notice;

It is, therefore, notified that after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies maintained in this office and the company will be dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Faridkot Modern Industries Ltd.

S.R.O. 1726.—Whereas the undersigned had reasonable cause to believe that the above named company was neither carrying on business nor in operation, notices under section 247(1) and 247(2) were issued to them with a view to make enquiry; and

Whereas no response has been forthcoming from the company within the specified period after the issue of the latter notice;

It is, therefore, notified that after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies maintained in this office and the company will be dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Faridkot Chamber of Commerce Ltd.

S.R.O. 1727.—Whereas the undersigned had reasonable cause to believe that the above named company was neither carrying on business nor in operation, notices under section 247(1) and 247(2) were issued to them with a view to make enquiry; and

Whereas no response has been forthcoming from the company within the specified period after the issue of the latter notice;

It is, therefore, notified that after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies maintained in this office and the company will be dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Faridkot Industries Ltd.

S.R.O. 1728.—Whereas the undersigned had reasonable cause to believe that the above named company was neither carrying on business nor in operation,

notices under section 247(1) and 247(2) were issued to them with a view to make enquiry; and

Whereas no response has been forthcoming from the company within the specified period after the issue of the latter notice;

It is, therefore, notified that after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies maintained in this office and the company will be dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(3) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of The Prem Company Ltd.

S.R.O. 1729.—Whereas the undersigned had reasonable cause to believe that the above named company was neither carrying on business nor in operation, notices under section 247(1) and 247(2) were issued to them with a view to make enquiry; and

Whereas no response has been forthcoming from the company within the specified period after the issue of the latter notice;

It is, therefore, notified that after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the said company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register of Companies maintained in this office and the company will be dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Lakshmi Chamber of Commerce Ltd.

S.R.O. 1730.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Lakshmi Chamber of Commerce Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of The Goniana Chamber of Commerce Ltd.

S.R.O. 1731.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Goniana Chamber of Commerce Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Public Chamber of Commerce Ltd.

S.R.O. 1732.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Public Chamber of

Commerce Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of The Faridkot Modern Transport Service Ltd.

S.R.O. 1733.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Faridkot Modern Transport Service Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of R. B. Multani Mal Harmukh Rai Ltd.

S.R.O. 1734.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said R.B. Multanimal Harmukh Rai Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Shri Guru Nanak Industrial Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1735.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Shri Guru Nanak Industrial Works Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of S. Sundra and Co. (Patiala) Ltd.

S.R.O. 1736.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said S. Sundra and Co.

(Patiala) Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of The Patiala Publishers and Printers Ltd.

S.R.O. 1737.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Patiala Publishers and Printers Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of The Janta Trading Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1738.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Janta Trading Co. Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Chamber of Commerce Ltd.

S.R.O. 1739.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Chamber of Commerce Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 247(5) OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Messrs. Grovers Ltd.

S.R.O. 1740.—Whereas the above noted company is believed not to be carrying on business or in operation and notices under sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 247 of the Companies Act have been duly served on them; and

Whereas the time limit of the aforesaid notices have since expired and no cause to the contrary has been shown, the name of the said Messrs. Grovers Ltd. is struck off the Register of Companies in this office in pursuance of section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913; and

The Company shall, on publication of the notice in the official gazette, be dissolved, provided however the liability if any, of every director and member of the Company, shall continue and may be enforced as if the company had not been dissolved.

AMRIT LAL, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Jupiter Engineering Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1741.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Jupiter Engineering Works Ltd. of 21, Girish Vidyaratna Lane, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Rabindra Industrial Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1742.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Rabindra Industrial Works Ltd. of 24, Ismail Street, Entally, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Pioneer Syndicate Ltd.

S.R.O. 1743.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Pioneer Syndicate Ltd. of 30, Clive Street, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Young Bengal Traders Union Ltd.

S.R.O. 1744.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Young Bengal Traders Union Ltd. of 3/1, Issure Thakur Lane, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Varsy & Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1745.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Varsy & Co. Ltd. of 62, Taitala Lane, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Alchemys Ltd.

S.R.O. 1746.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Alchemys Ltd. of 14/2, Old Chima Bazar Street, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Kalika Cotton Mills Ltd.

S.R.O. 1747.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Kalika Cotton Mills Ltd. of 2, College Square, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Bharati Industrial and Commercial Syndicate Ltd.

S.R.O. 1748.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Bharati Industrial and Commercial Syndicate Ltd. of 118, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Deshagourab Cotton Mills Ltd.

S.R.O. 1749.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Deshagourab Cotton Mills Ltd. of 118, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Calcutta Potato Merchants Association.

S.R.O. 1750.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Calcutta Potato Merchants Association of 231, Maharshi Debendra Road, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Indian Sheet Metal Works Ltd.

S.R.O. 1751.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Indian Sheet Metal Works Ltd. of 7H, Mahesh Dutta Lane, Alipur, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Soap and Chemical Products Ltd.

S.R.O. 1752.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Soap and Chemical Products Ltd. of 41/69, Russa Road, South, Tollygunj, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Bengal National Tannery Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1753.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Bengal National Tannery Co. Ltd. of Pagladanga, Entally, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Bharati Textiles Ltd.

S.R.O. 1754.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Bharati Textiles Ltd. of 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Manufacturers Ltd.

S.R.O. 1755.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Manufacturers Ltd. of 28, Sankar Ghose Lane, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of National Tar Products Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1756.—Notice is hereby given that the name of National Tar Products Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of 14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Alipur Duar Bus Syndicate Ltd.

S.R.O. 1757.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Alipur Duar Bus Syndicate Ltd. of Alipur Duar, Jalpaiguri has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Ragosine Oil (India) Ltd.

S.R.O. 1758.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Ragosine Oil (India) Ltd. of 30, Clive Street, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Social Theatres Ltd.

S.R.O. 1759.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Social Theatres Ltd. of Hospital Road, Halder Buildings, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of New Bengal Medical Concern Ltd.

S.R.O. 1760.—Notice is hereby given that the name of New Bengal Medical Concern Ltd. of 83/2, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Hindu Publishing House Ltd.

S.R.O. 1761.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Hindu Publishing House Ltd. of 1, Sanker Lane, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Janmabhumi Cotton Mills Ltd.

S.R.O. 1762.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Janmabhumi Cotton Mills Ltd. of 137, Jhowtala Road, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of A. R. Nicholson and Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1763.—Notice is hereby given that the name of A. R. Nicholson and Co. Ltd. of 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and in the matter of Serampur Banking and Trading Co. Ltd.

S.R.O. 1764.—Notice is hereby given that the name of Serampur Banking and Trading Co. Ltd. of G. T. Road, Serampur, Hooghly has this day been struck off the Register and that the Company is dissolved.

B. P. ROY, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, West Bengal.

Bangalore, the 18th May 1954

NOTICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 172(2) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and the India's Ideal Banking Corporation Ltd. Bangalore.

S.R.O. 1765.—It is hereby notified that the District Court at Bangalore by an order dated 26th June 1953, in Mis. No. 100 of 50-51, directed that the India's Ideal Banking Corporation Limited, be wound up by the said Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

A. C. NIRVANI GOWDA, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Mysore.

Bombay, the 17th May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, and the Chhoi Silk Mill Company Limited.

S.R.O. 1766.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913 that the Chhoi Silk Mill Company Limited has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated 2nd day of April 1954 and that the Court Liquidator has been appointed Official Liquidator of the Company.

[No. 128.]

Bombay, the 21st May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and the Saraf & Sons Limited.

S.R.O. 1767.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 172(2) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 that the Saraf & Sons Limited has been ordered to be wound up by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated 9th April 1954 and that the Court Liquidator has been appointed Official Liquidator of the Company.

[No. 4604.]

Bombay, the 20st May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Samarth Traders Limited.

S.R.O. 1768.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Samarth Traders Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

[No. 5107.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913 and of the Prakash Dyestuff Corporation Limited.

S.R.O. 1769.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof the name of the Prakash Dyestuff Corporation Limited will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the said Company will be dissolved.

[No. 7340.]

T. J. GONDHALEKAR,
Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Sambalpur, the 20th May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, and in the matter of Orissa Transport Limited.

S.R.O. 1770.—Notices pursuant to section 347(1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 addressed to the above named company to its registered office, Banka Bazar, Cuttack having remained unanswered, it appears that the company is neither carrying on business nor in operation.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of section 247(3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that at the expiration of three months from the date of issue of this notice the name of this company will be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved unless cause is shown to contrary.

[No. J.S.C.126/54.]

Sambalpur, the 21st May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) and Chilka Steam and Navigation Company Ltd.

S.R.O. 1771.—Whereas notices under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of Section 247 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, having been given to the above Company to its registered office "Bhampur, P.O. Berhampur, District Ganjam", and having been received back undelivered and/or remained unanswered, it appears that it is neither carrying on business nor is it in operation, the Chilka Steam and Navigation Company Limited is struck off under Section 247(5) of the said Act under orders of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Orissa, dated the eighteenth day of May, 1954.

[No. 581/65/54/J.S.C.]

S. N. MISRA, Asstt. Registrar of
Joint Stock Companies, Orissa, Sambalpur.

Jaipur, the 21st May 1954

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Messrs Shroffs Limited, Jaipur.

S.R.O. 1772.—With reference to this office notice No. 204Jp-1880/JSC, dated 15th December 1953 published on page 13 of Part II Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 2nd January, 1954, the above company having not shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of Messrs Shroffs Ltd., Jaipur has, under section 247(5) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 been struck off the register.

[No. 204Jp-797J.S.C.]

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and Messrs. Bharat Marketing Company Limited, Jaipur.

S.R.O. 1773.—With reference to this Office notice No. 129-Jp-78/JSC, dated the 8th January, 1954, published on page 199) Part II Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 23rd January, 1954, the above named company having not shown cause to the contrary within the time fixed, the name of Messrs. The Bharat Marketing Company Limited, Jaipur, has under Sub-section 5 of Section 247 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 been struck off the register.

[No. 129-Jp-796/JSC.]

R. P. BHARGAVA, Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies,
Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Delhi, the 22nd May 1954

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 247(4) OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913

In the matter of Indian Trading Trust Ltd.

S.R.O. 1774.—Whereas Indian Trading Trust Ltd. is being wound up and it is believed that either no Liquidator is acting or the affairs of the company have fully wound up. It is hereby notified that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the name of the company will unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved.

[No. C.1674/J.S.C.]

N. D. BHATIA, Asstt. Registrar,
Joint Stock Companies, Delhi.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 15th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1775.—The following rules for recruitment to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I.—GENERAL

1. These Rules may be called the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these Rules.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By promotion of specially qualified Class II officers, including officiating Class II officers of the Signal Engineering Department.

Not more than 33 1/3 per cent. of the vacancies will be filled by departmental promotion; this percentage is liable to be varied from time to time if found necessary.

- (c) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II.—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the notice issued by the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services, or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz. 26th January 1950 and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950 will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in Railway Service who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan; or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan; or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or

- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical; or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) passed the final Grade examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Parts I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (f) obtained the B.E. (Tele-communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

19. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) for the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointment to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(b)].

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining); B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option) B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination upto April 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering upto 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April, 1952.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—“A” Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935 such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers upto 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology; Diploma in Automobile Engineering; Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Hons. Engg.)

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburg University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1928.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935).

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.
Sheffield University—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil, or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by Matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology—Diploma in graduation.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections, A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections, A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by E.C.P.D. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting programme. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State to the year of re-accrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940) Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Badley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical (6-year course); 5-year course^h (1940), Chemical (5-year course)^h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California): Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie, Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic, University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Postdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum (Refining, Production) (1949).

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical^b, Civil^b, Electrical^b, Industrial^b, Mechanical^b, Metallurgical^b, Mining^b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)^d, Civil^d, Electrical^d, Mechanical^d.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College^h (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1936-48; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio): Electrical (1948) a, c-r, Mechanical (1948) a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948) a, c-r, Structural (1948) c, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida): Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil (includes Public Health Option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D.C.): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia, Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia): Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii): Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.): Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa), Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including Industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communication options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical and Industrial options) (1950), Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General, Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physical (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical c-r, General f, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil and (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option 1941), Mining Geology option (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1950), Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York, College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1948), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Industrial (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Industrial (1951), Mechanical (1938).

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)^b, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina: University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota, School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)^c, Electrical (1939)^c, Mechanical (1939)^c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General^f.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).

Tennessee University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas Mining, Mining option) (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939) c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-1938; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944), (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.
- (b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.
- (c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.
- (c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operatives and regular curricula.
- (d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.
- (e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.
- (f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.
- (g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in chemical, Civil, electrical and mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.
- (h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting).

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

- Academy of Aeronautics (Laguardia Field, New York, New York).
- The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).
- Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).
- Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).
- Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).
- Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).
- Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).
- Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).
- Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).
- Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).
- Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).
- New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).
- Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).
- Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).
- Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. and M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).
- The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).
- Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).
 Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
 Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
 Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
 Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1947-1950).
 Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-50).
 Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-1951).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 13(c).]

Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).
 Cambridge—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.
 Durham—B. Sc. in Marine Engineering.
 Glasgow—B. Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).
 NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degree in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 18)

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precise writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	200
(5) Mechanical Engineering	200
(6) Personality Test	300
TOTAL	1,000
(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects—	
(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Physics (Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials and Theory of Structures)	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100
(5) Construction—	
<i>Paper I—</i>	
(i) Building Materials and Building construction	50
(ii) Design of Structures	
<i>Paper II</i>	
Roads, Railways (General principles governing design of Railways, Roads, Harbours, and other works)	50
	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

5. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. Deductions upto 5% of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

(Vide Rule 17)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order, Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED INDIAN Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated area of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75/- (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

Particulars regarding the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

1. Candidates selected under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of three years during which their service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They will undergo training during the first two years, which will include a suitable course of training in Tele-Communications work.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

At the conclusion of the training, candidates who are favourable reported upon and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

The period of training or of probation in working post may be modified by Government at any time if deemed necessary. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

NOTE.—On railways where there are specialised Tele-Communications posts, an additional training for a period of six months in Tele-Communications may be arranged in any particular case; in such cases, the period of probation in a working post referred to above will be reduced by six months.

2. (a) Probationers will not be permitted to apply for appointment elsewhere or appear for examination or selection for recruitment to other services.

(b) In cases where Probationers have already appeared at the Combined Competitive Examinations prior to their allotment to the Railway Service and qualify for appointment to services other than Railway Services, the question of their release from Railway Service will be considered only when they are prepared to refund in cash the cost of the training and other moneys paid to them during the period of their probation before they are actually relieved.

3. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Deva Nagari Script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations.

4. Officers of the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

5. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 8 of this Appendix.

6. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

7. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

8. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3(b) and (c) and 4 positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

9. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways:—

Junior Scale—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 P.M. to Rs. 380 P.M. in the time scale.

If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the probationary period, increments from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where probationary period is to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examination, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by Rules and orders in force from time to time.

10. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department subject to sub-para to note under para 9 above.

11. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection, mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he/she belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuiumali or Mali.
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhl.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.

14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.

18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambl.
5. Bhangl.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.
17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.

19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadla.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochl.
33. Timall.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochl.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes

Localities

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Basor or Burud | } Throughout the State. |
| 2. Bahna or Bahana | |
| 3. Balahi or Balai | |
| 4. Chamar | |
| 5. Dom | |
| 6. Mang | |
| 7. Mehtr or Bhangl | |
| 8. Mochi | |
| 9. Satnami | |
| 10. Audhelia | In Bilaspur district. |
| 11. Bedar | In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts. |
| 12. Chadar | In Bhandara and Sagar districts. |
| 13. Dahait or Dahayat | In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district. |
| 14. Dewar | In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts. |
| 15. Dhanuk | In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof. |
| 16. Dohor | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |
| 17. Ghasi or Ghasia | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts. |
| 18. Holiya | In Balaghat and Bhandara districts. |
| 19. Kaikadi | In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts. |

20. Kotia In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardna, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkillyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dombar, Paidi, Pano.
22. Gnasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.

48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannlandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhella.
4. Badaik.
5. Baghetli.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burut.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.

17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chahdala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Oharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadher.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghanatarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Palnda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhla.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.

89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmlki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikilgar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhanu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhulya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.

20. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.

47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbanst).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Balti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuiamali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doal.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Ghorhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtar.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.

49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holeya.
13. Holeya Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkant).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.

3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahār.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangall.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirki band.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.

6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatla.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Korla.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasfa.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.

13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangl.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Koria.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangl.
35. Sargara.
36. Satla.
37. Thorl.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.

9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julah.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagal.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangl.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegl.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.

34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarrh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangri or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.

14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangri.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripuro

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Dual.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.

23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mail.
30. Bhuimall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangri or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimas (Kachari).
2. Garo.

3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.

7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.

9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.

7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.

5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.

14. Khari.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including
Bhagalia,
Bhil Garasia,
Dholi Bhil,
Dungri Bhil,
Dungri Garasia,
Mewasi Bhil,
Raval Bhil, and
Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.

8. Gamit or Ganta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Kathkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including
Advichincher, and
Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valval.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district.
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,

- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Drug district,
 (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
 (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
 (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
 (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Andh. | 16. Kharia. |
| 2. Baiga. | 17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh. |
| 3. Bhaina. | 18. Kol. |
| 4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia. | 19. Kolan. |
| 5. Bhatira. | 20. Korku. |
| 6. Bhil. | 21. Korwa. |
| 7. Bhunjia. | 22. Majhwar. |
| 8. Binjhar. | 23. Munda. |
| 9. Birhul or Birhor. | 24. Nagesia or Nagasia. |
| 10. Dhanwar. | 25. Nihal. |
| 11. Gadaba or Gadba. | 26. Oraon. |
| 12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudia (Muria)]. | 27. Pardhan. |
| 13. Halba. | 28. Pardhi. |
| 14. Kamar. | 29. Parja. |
| 15. Kavar or Kanwar. | 30. Soanta or Saunta. |
| | 31. Sawar or Sawara. |

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Carllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayth Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulla or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.

28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Panlyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharlan.
21. Kharwar.

22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nalguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.

23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalas).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheswar of the Revenue District of Khar-gone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Irulliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghanatia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.

9. Malayarayar.

10. Mannam.

11. Muthuvan.

12. Pallcyan.

13. Palliyar.

14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).

15. Uraly.

16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

9. Bhudia.

10. Munda including Kaur.

11. Orang.

12. Lepcha.

13. Santal.

14. Bhil.

15. Tripura.

16. Jamatia.

17. Noatia.

18. Riang.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

S.R.O. 1776.—The following Rules and Regulations for recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I—GENERAL

1. These Rules may be called the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means service in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

The various grades of posts included in the service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these Rules.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VI).
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any caste, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* Appendix VII).

3. The service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By appointment of candidates as Special Class Apprentices on the results of a Selection to be made in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part III of these Rules.
- (c) By promotion of specially qualified officers of the Class II service, including officiating officers, in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department.

Not more than 33 1/3 per cent. of the vacancies will be filled by departmental promotion; this percentage is liable to be varied from time to time if found necessary."

- (d) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the President in consultation with the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES AND METHODS OF SELECTION OF SPECIAL CLASS

Apprentices Recruited under Rule 3(a)

Published separately on 27th March, 1954.

PART III—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in Rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India; or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim; or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India; or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution viz. 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-enter or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit will be relaxable—

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste of a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (3) up to maximum of 5 years in the case of candidates who are already in railway service and who are otherwise eligible.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held up to the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the service.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) passed the final Grade examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Part I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (f) obtained the B.E. (Tele-communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justify his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

19. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under Rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only those candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the Standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise all or any of the powers of Government under this rule.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

APPENDIX .

List of Examinations Recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections 'A' and 'B' of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(b)].

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948, also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering; B.E. Met, B.E. (Met).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. Hons; B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option), B.Ch.E; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards, provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education; known as National Diploma from April 1952.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and first division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering, course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

Thomason Civil Engineering College Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics; Diploma in Instrument Technology; Diploma in Automobile Engineering; Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree); B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926; B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science. Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930); B.E. (Met) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—B.Sc. (Tech) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering;

B.Sc. (Tech) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering;

B.Sc. (Tech) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering;

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925;

B.Sc. (Tech) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.)

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology—Diploma graduation.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions, the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

Dartmouth College* (Hanover, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio): Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado): Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1936-48; 1949) *c-r*, Electrical-*r*, Mechanical-*r*.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn, College (Cleveland, Ohio): Electrical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Mechanical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Metallurgical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Structural (1948) *a*, *c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida): Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University (Washington, D.C.): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia): Aeronautical-*r*, Ceramic (1942) *c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*, Civil-*r*, Electrical-*r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical-*r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.): Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including Industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power Communications options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physical (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil-*r*, Electrical-*r*, Mechanical-*r*.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to

the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting programme. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio): Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama): Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California): Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year course] (1940), Chemical (5-year course)h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California): Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemicala, Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala, Metallurgicala.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.): Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio): Aeronauticalc, Chemicalc, Civil, Electricalc, Mechanicalc, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina): Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York): Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado, University of (Boulder, Colorado): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York): Chemicalb, Civilb, Electricalb, Industrialb, Mechanicalb, Metallurgicalb, Miningb.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York): Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-c, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical-c-r, General-f, Mechanical-c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval, Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option] (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York): Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University) (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronauticala, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civila, Electricala, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanicala.

Newark, College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civila, Electricala, Mechanicala.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston): Chemical (1937)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1950)], Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General of (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford, University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): Generalf.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939)c-r, Civilc-r, Electricalc-r, Industrial (1950)c-r, Mechanicalc-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1948), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939)c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (includes option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil [including Construction option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basis subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—38, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University, Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
 R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).
 Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
 Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
 Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
 Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.) (Accredited 1946—1950).
 Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948—50).
 Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949—1951).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 13(c)].

Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
 Cambridge—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.
 Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.
 Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 18).

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Marks</i>	
(a) Compulsory—		
1. English (including Essay and Precis writing)	..	100
2. General Knowledge	..	100
3. Applied Mechanics (including strength of materials)	..	200
4. Theory of Machines and Machine design	..	200
5. Prime Movers	..	200
6. Personality Test	..	300
TOTAL	..	1,100
(b) Optional (any two of the following subjects)—		
1. Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	..	100
2. Electrical Engineering	..	100
3. Metallurgy	..	100
4. Workshop Technology	..	100
5. Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	..	100
6. Workshop Organisation and Management	..	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstance will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the personality test.

5. Special attention will be paid in the personality test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for rarely superficial knowledge.

7. Deductions upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX IV

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms though this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the General Manager, of the Railway concerned—Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

Particulars regarding the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.

1. Candidates selected for appointment under Rule 3(b) will be appointed as probationary officers for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be required to pass a final practical departmental examination and will if successful be confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department, provided they are considered fit for permanent appointment. On confirmation their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of the failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government. If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. (a) Probationers will not be permitted to apply for appointment elsewhere or appear for examination or selection for recruitment to other services.

(b) In cases where Probationers have already appeared at the Combined Competitive Examinations prior to their allotment to the Railway Service and qualify for appointment to services other than Railway Services, the question of their release from Railway Service will be considered only when they are prepared to refund in cash the cost of the training and other moneys paid to them during the period of their probation before they are actually relieved.

3. Probationers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Deva Nagri script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation. Probationers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

4. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which fund they will be required to abide.

5. Pay will commence from the date of joining service as a probationer. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 8 of this Appendix.

6. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

7. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway but the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

8. The relative seniority of officers recruited under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit at the end of their first four years' training, while in the case of those recruited under rule 3(b), the relative seniority will ordinarily be determined by the order of merit in the competitive examination. As between officers recruited under rule 3(a) and those recruited under rule 3(b) Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under regulation 3(c) and 3(d) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation, is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the Officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

9. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed to Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department:—

Junior Scale—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the probationary period, increments from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where Probationary period is to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations, within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examination, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by Rules and orders in force from time to time.

10. The increments will be given subject to sub-para. to Note under para. 9 above, for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

11. Promotions to the Administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Britthal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangri.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.

3. Bhogta.

4. Chamar.

5. Chaupal.

6. Dhobi.

7. Dom.

8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.

9. Ghasi.

10. Halalkhor.

11. Hari, including Mehtar.

12. Kanjar.

13. Kurariar.

14. Lalbegi.

15. Mochi.

16. Musahar.

17. Nat.

18. Pan.

19. Pasi.

20. Rajwar.

21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambl.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.

17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujarat division:—
Mochi.3. In North Kanara district:—
Kotegar.**Madhya Pradesh***Scheduled Castes**Localities*

1. Basor or Burud	} Throughout the State.
2. Bahna or Bahana	
3. Balahi or Balai	
4. Chamar	
5. Dom	
6. Mang	
7. Mehtar or Bhangi	
8. Mochi	
9. Satnami	
10. Audhelia	In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar	In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar	In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar	In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk	In Sagar district except in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kaikadi	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Mahlwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district <i>except</i> in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.

21. Khangar In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts ; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts ; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra Through out the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Panniandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Baghetl.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejla.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.

23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti
or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanei.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tlor.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Balswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.

32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Kurwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.

48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Babelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhumali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.

50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad.

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Monne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balal.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambli.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhlla.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badl.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbella.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangl.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalla.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangi.

35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julah.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).

13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbella.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.

4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Kcot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.
24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotai.
29. Mali.
30. Bhui Mall.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—
 1. Dimasa (Kachari).
 2. Garo.
 3. Hajong.
 4. Khasi and Jaintia.
 5. Any Kuki tribes.
 6. Lakher.
 7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
 8. Mikir.
 9. Any Naga tribes.
 10. Synteng.
2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—
 1. Abor.
 2. Aka.
 3. Apatani.
 4. Dafa.
 5. Galong.
 6. Khampthi.
 7. Mishmi.
 8. Any Naga tribes.
 9. Singpho.
 10. Momba.
 11. Sherdukpen.
3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—
 1. Boro—Borokachari.
 2. Deori.
 3. Hojai.
 4. Kachari.
 5. Lalung.
 6. Mech.
 7. Miri.
 8. Rabha.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—
 1. Asur.
 2. Balga.
 3. Bathudi.
 4. Bedia.
 5. Binjhia.
 6. Birhor.
 7. Birjia.
 8. Chero.
 9. Chik Baraik.
 10. Gond.
 11. Gorait.
 12. Ho.
 13. Karmali.
 14. Kharia.
 15. Kharwar.
 16. Khond.
 17. Kisan.
 18. Kora.
 19. Korwa.
 20. Lohara.
 21. Mahli.
 22. Mal Paharia.
 23. Munda.
 24. Oraon.
 25. Parhaiya.
 26. Santal.
 27. Sauria Paharia.
 28. Savar.
2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum.
- Bhumij.

Bombay

- Throughout the State:—
 1. Barda.
 2. Bavacha.
 3. Bhil, including
 - Bhagalia,
 - Bhil Garasia,
 - Dholi Bhil,
 - Dunrgi Bhil,
 - Dunrgi Garasia,
 - Mewast Bhil,
 - Raval Bhil. and
 - Tadvi Bhil.
 4. Chodhara.
 5. Dhanka.
 6. Dhodia.
 7. Dubla.
 8. Gamit or Gamta
 9. Gond.
 10. Kathodi or Katkari.
 11. Konkna.
 12. Koli Dhor.
 13. Koli Mahadev.
 14. Mavchi.
 15. Naikda or Nayak
 16. Pardhi, including
 - Advichincher, and
 - Phanse Pardhi.
 17. Patelia.
 18. Pomla.
 19. Powara.
 20. Rathawa.
 21. Thakur.
 22. Valvai.
 23. Varli.
 24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdaipur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhairsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchioli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.	16. Kharia.
2. Baiga.	17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
3. Bhaina.	18. Kol.
4. Bharta-Bhumia. or Bhuinar-Bhumia.	19. Kolan.
5. Bhattra.	20. Korku.
6. Bhil.	21. Korwa.
7. Bhunjia.	22. Majhwar.
8. Binjhwar.	23. Munda.
9. Birhul or Birhor.	24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
10. Dhanwar.	25. Nihal.
11. Gadaba or Gadba.	26. Oraon.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria).]	27. Pardhan.
13. Halba.	28. Pardhi.
14. Kamar.	29. Parja.
15. Kavar or Kanwar.	30. Saonta or Saunta.
	31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Carllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.

19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ilo.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharla or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond). or Kandha, or

Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.

23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahall.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.

6. Kolam (including Mannervaru)
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheswar of the Revenue District of Khar-gone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffar.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghril.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogla.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.

Tripura—contd.

3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Rieng.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. E54RR-7-1.]

S.R.O. 1777.—The following rules for recruitment to the Electoral Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, are published for general information:—

RULES**PART I—GENERAL**

1. These Rules may be called the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purpose of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
- (c) "The Service" means the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules;
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes communities races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI);
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VII).

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (b) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Electrical Engineering Department.

Not more than 33 1/3 per cent. of the vacancies will be filled by departmental promotion; this percentage is liable to be varied from time to time if found necessary.

- (c) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

6. A competitive examination for admission to the service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) Any person may apply to be admitted, as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
- (b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
- (d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then;
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed;
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in Railway Service who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) Upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (ii) Upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable of appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) passed the final Grade examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Part I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949; or
- (f) obtained the B.E. (Tele-communication) degree awarded by Indian Universities.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

19. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) for the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointment to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the

appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section of sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates, who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(b)].

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, from 1952.

Benares Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering; B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering; B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Saugor University—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal (1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Commn. option) B.Ch.E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the intermediate examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering upto 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April 1952.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers upto 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics; Diploma in Instrument Technology; Diploma in Automobile Engineering; Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B.Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sheffield University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930); B.E. (Mct.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University Manchester—B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering; B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering; B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering; B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering; B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925; B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Withwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City, and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsburg—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology—Diploma graduation.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of diplomas and degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination, the diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions. Any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program.

Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama), Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940) Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of, (Brooklyn, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California) Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year course] (1940), Chemical (5-year course)h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D. C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado) Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado, University of (Boulder, Colorado), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemicalb, Civilb, Electricalb, Industrialb, Mechanicalb, Metallurgicalb, Miningb.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut) Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York), Chemical (1941); (1942)d, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Comell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton Ohio), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical, (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1936-48; 1949) c-r, Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948) a, c-r, Mechanical (1948) a, c-r, Metallurgical (1948) a, c-r, Structural (1948) a, c-r.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University (Washington, D. C.), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical c-r, Ceramic (1942) c-r, Chemical (1938); (1940) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1949) c-r, Mechanical c-r, Textile (1949) c-r.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.) Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical (including Power and Communications options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics, (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civile-r, Electrice-r, Mechanical-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950) Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrice-r, General, Mechanical-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951) Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option] (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical, [Chemical (day and 7-year) evening], Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina): Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical (includes Aeronautical option (1948)).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota): Architectural (1940), Civil (1948) Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota): Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois): Chemical (1947)c Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

- Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).
- Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana): Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).
- Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio): Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).
- Ohio University (Athens, Ohio): Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).
- Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial Mechanical.
- Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma): Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.
- Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon): Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.
- Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.
- Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).
- Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1950)], Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.
- Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York): Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).
- Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey): Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.
- Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana): Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York): Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil, (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).
- Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Rice Institute (Houston, Texas): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York): Chemical (1941), Mechanical.
- Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey): Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.
- Saint Louis University (St. Louis Missouri): Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).
- Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).
- South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Generalf (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.
- Southern California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.
- Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.
- Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.
- Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): Centralf.
- Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (administrative), Mechanical [including Aeronautical option (1949)].

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1939)c-r, Civilc-r, Electricalc-r, Industrial (1950)c-r, Mechanicalc-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural, (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil [including Municipal and Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)].

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum [including options in Refining and Production (1939)]c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil [including Sanitary option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming): Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of reaccrediting).

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D. C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. & M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).

R. C. A. Institute (New York, New York).

Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).

Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).

Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.) (Accredited 1946—1950).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948—1950).

Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949—1951).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide paragraph 13(c).]

Aberdeen—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Cambridge—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 18).

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Marks</i>
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precise writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Mechanical Engineering	200
(5) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(6) Personality Test	300
Total	1,100
(b) Optional—Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100
(4) Mechanical Engineering	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with the economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are especially devoted to English.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

(Vide Rule 17)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Schedule Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V*Particulars regarding the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.*

1. Candidates selected under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of three years during which their service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They will undergo training during the first two years.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

At the conclusion of the training, candidates who are favourably reported upon and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period, at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

The period of training or of probation in working post may be modified by Government at any time if deemed necessary.

If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. (a) "Probationers will not be permitted to apply for appointment elsewhere or appear for examination or selection for recruitment to other services."

(b) In cases where Probationers have already appeared at the Combined Competitive Examinations prior to their allotment to the Railway Service and qualify for appointment to services other than Railway Services, the question of their release from Railway Service will be considered only when they are prepared to refund in cash the cost of the training and other moneys paid to them during the period of their probation before they are actually relieved.

3. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Devanagari script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General

Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations.

4. Officers of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

5. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service or increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 8 of this Appendix.

6. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

7. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

8. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3(b) and (c), and 4 positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to loss in seniority.

9. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways,

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year)—40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,600—100—1,800.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale.

If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the probationary period, increments from Rs. 350 to 380 will be stopped. In cases where probationary period is to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examination, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by Rules and orders in force from time to time.

10. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department subject to sub-para. to Note under para. 9 above.

11. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State or (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmall or Mali.
3. Brittlal-Bania or Bania.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangi.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—
1. Bauri.

2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—
Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—
Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.

17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—
Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—
Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes	Localities
1. Basor or Burud	Throughout the State.
2. Bahna or Bahana	
3. Balahi or Balai	
4. Chamar	
5. Dom	
6. Mang	
7. Mekhar or Bhangi	
8. Mochi	
9. Satnami	
10. Audhelia	In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar	In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar	In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar	In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk	In Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chandt, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holiya	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.
19. Kalkadi	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district <i>except</i> in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar	In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori	In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra	Throughout the State <i>except</i> in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar	In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Malla.
45. Mala (including Agency Ma'as).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.
52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Palinda.
57. Paky.
58. Pallan.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannlandi.
64. Parafyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthirai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.

70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejla.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katla.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.

60. Mehtar or Bhangl.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochl or Muchl.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukul.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagl.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhlla.
16. Kabirpanthl.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhal.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—
Gond.

32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Balswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgl.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kalbartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namgasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.

9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).

10. Dhor.

11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).

12. Holey.

13. Holey Dasari.

14. Kolkupulvandlu.

15. Madiga.

16. Mahar.

17. Mala.

18. Mala Dasari.

19. Mala Hannai.

20. Malajangam.

21. Mala Masti.

22. Mala Sale (Netkani).

23. Mala Sanyasi.

24. Mang.

25. Mang Garodi.

26. Manne.

27. Mashti.

28. Mehtar.

29. Mitha Ayyalvar.

30. Mochi.

31. Samagara.

32. Sindhollu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.

11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangi.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumanyan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.

18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhang.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhang.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julaha.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala. or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharimi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomaa.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.

24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khemcha.

24. Koch.
25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**Assam****1. In the Autonomous Districts:—**

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.

4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.
6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar

Throughout the State:—

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:

Bhumi],

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.
5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkari.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phanse Pardhi.
17. Patelia.
18. Pomla.
19. Powara.
20. Rathawa.
21. Thakur.
22. Valvai.
23. Varli.
24. Vasava.

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharghiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—

1. Andh.
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina.
4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia.
5. Bhattra.
6. Bhil.
7. Bhunjia.
8. Binjhar.
9. Birhul or Birhor.
10. Dhanwar.
11. Gadaba or Badba.
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)].
13. Halba.
14. Kamar.

15. Kavar or Kanwar.
16. Kharla.
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh.
18. Kol.
19. Kolan.
20. Korku.
21. Korwa.
22. Majhwar.
23. Munda.
24. Nagesia or Nagasia.
25. Nihal.
26. Oraon.
27. Pardhan.
28. Pardhi.
29. Parja.
30. Saonta or Saunta.
31. Sawar or Sawara.

Madras**Throughout the State:—**

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayth Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikirla Kondhs and Yenlty Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa**Throughout the State:—**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagata. 2. Baiga. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Banjara or Banjari. 4. Bathudi. 5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan. 6. Binjhal. 7. Binjhla or Binjhoa. |
|---|--|

8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalais).
37. Mundarl.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Manner-varlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharla.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhukan-gaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sallana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi (Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Irullga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghril.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Palleyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudlya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.

5. Meda.
6. Verava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and
in Spiti in Mahasu district:—

Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.

5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. E54RR6.]

S.R.O. 1778.—The following rules for recruitment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I—GENERAL

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Recruitment Rules.
2. For the purpose of these Rules—
 - (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
 - (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission.
 - (c) "The Service" means the Indian Railway Service of Engineers. The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales and special conditions of Service shall be as included in Appendix V to these rules.
 - (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VI).
 - (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India (*vide* App. VII).
3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—
 - (a) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
 - (b) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Civil Engineering Department.
 - (c) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.
4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or

such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II—RECRUITMENT BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(a) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Department for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he shall state in his application form which Services or Departments he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 17 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be

(a) a citizen of India, or

(b) a subject of Sikkim, or

(c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or

(d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

(1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.

(2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.

(3) Non-citizens who entered Service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to his necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the date prescribed for this purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6.

NOTE.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954. The question whether the age concession should be continued thereafter is under consideration.

Save as provided above the age-limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have:—

- (a) Obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or
- (e) passed the final Grade examination in Electrical Engineering Practice (Part I and II)—(examination No. 52) of the City and Guilds, London, if taken on or before 24th November 1949.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

19. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally

awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respect, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of rule 5 of these Rules, appointment to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

21. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination [vide Rule 13(b)].

Aligarh University—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

Benaras Hindu University—B.Sc. in Engineering, B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.).

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University—B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University—B.E.

Calcutta University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering;

B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee—B.Sc. (Eng.)

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

Madras University—B.E.

Mysore University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad—B.E.

Patna University—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University—B.E.

Punjab University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorke University—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Sagar University—B.E. (Hons.); B.E. (Pass).

Travancore University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Bengal Engineering College—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option), B. Ch. E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945, also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

Delhi Polytechnic—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma from April, 1952.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhandbad—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College—'A' Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee/Kirkee—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers' Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953, for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee—Diploma in Civil Engineering* (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras—Diploma in Electronics, Diploma in Instrument Technology, Diploma in Automobile Engineering, Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering.

Adelaide University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree), B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926; B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.C.E.

National University of Ireland—B.E.

New Zealand University—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University—B. E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical University.

Sheffield University—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930); B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Victoria University, Manchester—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I and II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours, or Ordinary Course Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Wales University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western University—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent).

Faraday House, London—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided at approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology—Diploma graduation.

University College, London—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institute of Electrical Engineers—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for professional development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineer (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such institutions. Any period or exemption granted by the institution being included in reckoning these three years.

NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by E.C.P.D. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936-1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio): Civil (1950)c, Electrical (1941)c; Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama): Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brocklyn, Polytechnic Institute of (Brocklyn, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California): Aeronautical [(6-year course; 5-year course h (1940)], Chemical (5-year course) h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California University of (Berkeley, California): Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California): Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a, Metallurgical a.

Case Institute Technology (Cleveland, Ohio): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.): Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio): Aeronautical c, Chemical c, Civil, Electrical c, Mechanical c, Metallurgical (1948) c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina): Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York): Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado University of (Boulder, Colorado): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York): Chemical b, Civil b, Electrical b, Industrial b, Mechanical b, Metallurgical b, Mining b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York): Chemical (1941); (1942) *d*, Civil *d*, Electrical *d*, Mechanical *d*.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College *h* (Hanover, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio): Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware): Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado): Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical *c*, Architectural *c*, Chemical *c*, (1951), Civil *c*, Electrical *c*, Mechanical *c*.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1936-48; 1949) *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio): Electrical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Mechanical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Metallurgical (1948) *a*, *c-r*, Structural (1948) *a*, *c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida): Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)] Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical.

George Washington University (Washington D.C.): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia): Aeronautical *c-r*, Ceramic (1942) *c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*, Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii): Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D.C.): Civil (1937-39); (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39); (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago Illinois): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois): Aeronautical (1950); Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General *f*, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa): Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General *f*, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Iowa, City, Iowa): Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas): Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options, Electrical (including Power Communications options) (1949), Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky): Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana): Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University Louisiana): Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky): Chemical c, Civil c, Electrical c, Mechanical c.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts): Textile [Engineering option, General Manufacturing option] (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine): Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General f, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York): Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin): Civil c-r. Electrical c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Maryland, University of (College Park Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts): Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical, Civil, Electrical c-r, General f, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Amherst, Massachusetts): Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan): Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan): Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical [including Industrial option (1950)], Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota): Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College, (State College, Mississippi): Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi): Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri): Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) (includes Petroleum option 1941) Mining Geology option, (1950).

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri): Chemical (1940), Civil [including sanitary option (1950)], Electrical, Mechanical.

Montana School of Mining (Butte, Montana): Geological, Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana): Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska): Agriculture, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada): Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Ducham, New Hampshire): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico): Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York): Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University): (Alfred, New York): Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York): Aeronautical a, Chemical, (day and 7-year evening), Civil a, Electrical a, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical a.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey): Chemical (1950) a, Civil a, Electrical a, Mechanical a.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina) : Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical, (includes Aeronautical option) (1948).

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota) : Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota) : Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois) : Chemical (1947)c, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1948)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Nortre Dame, University of (Nortre Dame, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1939), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio), Aeronautical (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio) : Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma) : Agricultural (1950), Architectural, (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950), Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma) : Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon) : Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania) : Aeronautical (1949), Architectural Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) : Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York) : Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey) : Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana) : Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York) : Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas) : Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York) : Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana) : Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey) : Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University (St. Louis, Missouri) : Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California) : Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

- South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina): Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).
- South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- South Dakota, School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota): Civil, Electrical, General f (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.
- Southern California University of (Los Angeles, California): Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942); Petroleum.
- Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas): Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939) c, Mechanical (1939) c.
- Stanford University (Stanford University, California): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.
- Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey): General f.
- Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York): Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).
- Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949 c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.
- Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas): Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).
- Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas): Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).
- Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas): Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).
- Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas): Mining, Mining option (1937), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).
- Texas, University of (Austin, Texas): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum, Petroleum Production.
- Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio): Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).
- Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.
- Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma): Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939) c-r.
- Union College (Schenectady, New York): Civil, Electrical.
- United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut): General f, (1939).
- United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland): Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).
- Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah): Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).
- Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.
- Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee): Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).
- Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont): Civil (1936-1938; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).
- Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).
- Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia): Civil, Electrical.
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia): Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1941), Architectural (1948), Ceramic (1938), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia): Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington): Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri): Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington): Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan): Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York): Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia): Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas): Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming) Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical; Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Copper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

LIST OF ACCREDITED PROGRAMS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (Laguardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

- Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).
 Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).
 Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).
 Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).
 Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).
 Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).
 Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).
 Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).
 New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).
 Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Howthorne, California).
 Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).
 Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma. A. and M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).
 The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).
 Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
 R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).
 Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
 Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
 Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
 Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

- Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.) (Accredited 1946—1950).
 Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948—1950).
 Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949—1951).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination vide paragraph 13(c).

- Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).
 Cambridge.—Ordinary B.A. degree in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.
 Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.
 Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 18)

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precis writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(4) Construction	
Paper I—	
(i) Building Materials and Building Construction.	100
(ii) Design of Structures	100
Paper II—	
Roads, Railways (General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works)	100
(5) Surveying	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water supply	100
(7) Personality Test	300
Total	1,100

(b) Optional.—Any two of the following subjects—

(1) Prime Movers	100
(2) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	100
(4) Architecture and Town Planning	100
(5) Mechanical Engineering	100

Note 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

Note 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal or the Head of the Department of Surveying in the College or Institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in Rule 13 of the preceding rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

4. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

5. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

6. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

7. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

8. Deductions upto 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible handwriting.

9. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX IV

FEEs

(Vide Rule 17)

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

Note 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

Note 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B. To the General Manager of the Railway concerned:

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

Particulars regarding the Indian Railway Service of Engineers

1. Candidates selected for appointment under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationary officers for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years' training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be confirmed in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, provided they have passed all the prescribed examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete the probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.

Probationers will be required to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda. They will be given more than one chance to qualify in the training course

but will not be confirmed till they have passed it, their training period being extended accordingly with consequent extension of the total probationary period.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government.

If the period of training is extended in any case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.

2. (a) Probationers will not be permitted to apply for appointment elsewhere or appear for examination or selection for recruitment to other services.

(b) In cases where Probationers have already appeared at the Combined Competitive Examinations prior to their allotment to the Railway Service and qualify for appointment to services other than Railway Services, the question of their release from Railway Service will be considered only when they are prepared to refund in cash the cost of the training and other moneys paid to them during the period of their probation before they are actually relieved.

3. Officers will be required to pass a riding test within the probationary period of three years. A probationer who fails to pass the test within the period of probation due to his own fault will not ordinarily be confirmed or allowed any increment raising his pay beyond the 380 stage in the time scale. If, in any case, however, an officer is unable to get facilities for training in riding and passing the riding test during the period of probation through no fault of his own, his confirmation will not be held up nor will his increments be stopped. In such cases, the officer should however, pass the riding test within a period of five years from the date of joining service, failing which his subsequent increment will be stopped till he passes the test.

NOTE.—An officer who has obtained a certificate from Government or a recognised Indian University or Engineering Institute of having passed the riding test before appointment as a probationer, may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer, from passing the riding test, provided the test passed is of the same standard.

4. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Hindi in Deva Nagari Script by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale during the period of probation. Officers who can speak Hindi and read and write it may be exempted by the General Manager/Chief Administrative Officer from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

NOTE.—Some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations.

5. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

6. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 9 of this Appendix.

7. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

8. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

9. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers

appointed under rules 3(b), 3(c) and (4) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

NOTE.—If the period of training and consequently the period of probation is extended in any particular case due to the training not having been completed satisfactorily, the officer concerned is liable to lose in seniority.

10. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers:—

Junior Scale.—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale.—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative grade.—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Senior Administrative grade.—Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale.

If they fail to pass the departmental examination within the probationary period, increments from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 will be stopped. In cases where Probationary period is to be extended for failing to pass all departmental examinations within the stipulated period, on their passing the departmental examination, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments will be regulated by Rules and orders in force from time to time.

11. The increments will be given subject to sub-para. to Note under para. 10 above, for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

12. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the state (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam

Throughout the State:—

1. Bansphor.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.
3. Brittlal-Bania or Barnia.
4. Dhupl or Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.
6. Hira.
7. Jhalo or Malo.
8. Kalbarita or Jaliya.
9. Lalbegi.
10. Mahara.
11. Mehtar or Bhangl.
12. Muchi.
13. Namasudra.
14. Patni.
15. Sutradhar.

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:

Dabgar.

Bihar

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Bauri.
2. Bantar.
3. Bhogta.
4. Chamar.
5. Chaupal.
6. Dhobi.
7. Dom.
8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
9. Ghasi.
10. Halalkhor.
11. Hari, including Mehtar.
12. Kanjar.
13. Kurariar.
14. Lalbegi.
15. Mochi.
16. Musahar.
17. Nat.
18. Pan.
19. Pasi.
20. Rajwar.
21. Turi.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chavadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.

17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timall.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Viitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh*Scheduled Castes*

1. Basor or Burud.
2. Bahna or Bahana.
3. Balahi or Balai.
4. Chamar.
5. Dom.
6. Mang.
7. Mehtar or Bhangl.
8. Mochi.
9. Satnami.

10. Audhelia

11. Bedar

12. Chadar

13. Dahait or Dahayat

14. Dewar

15. Dhanuk

16. Dohor

17. Ghasi or Ghasia

18. Holiya

19. Kalkadi

20. Kotia

Localities

Throughout the State.

In Bilaspur district.

In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.

In Bhandara and Sagar districts.

In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.

In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.

In Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.

In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.

In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.

21. Khangar In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts ; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts ; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunthathiyar.
6. Baira.
7. Bakuda.
8. Bandi.
9. Bariki.
10. Bavuri.
11. Bellara.
12. Byagari.
13. Chachati.
14. Chakkiliyan.
15. Chalavadi.
16. Chamar.
17. Chandala.
18. Cheruman.
19. Dandasi.
20. Devendrakulathan.
21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi.
23. Godagali.
24. Godari.
25. Godda.
26. Gosangi.
27. Hasla.
28. Holey.
29. Jaggali.
30. Jambuvulu.
31. Kadan.
32. Kalladi.
33. Kanakkan.
34. Karimpalan.
35. Kodalo.
36. Koosa.
37. Koraga.
38. Kudubi.
39. Kudumban.
40. Kuravan.
41. Kurichchan.
42. Madari.
43. Madiga.
44. Maila.
45. Mala (including Agency Malas).
46. Mala Dasu.
47. Malasar.
48. Matangi.
49. Mavilan.
50. Moger.
51. Muchi.

52. Mundala.
53. Nalakeyava.
54. Nayadi.
55. Pagadai.
56. Painda.
57. Paky.
58. Palian.
59. Pambada.
60. Pamidi.
61. Panan.
62. Panchama.
63. Pannandi.
64. Paraiyan.
65. Paravan.
66. Pulayan.
67. Puthrai Vannan.
68. Raneyar.
69. Samagara.
70. Samban.
71. Sapari.
72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Barki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.

26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhangi.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Paimda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti
or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.

3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dag.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Baigi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmiki.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 38. Habura. | 51. Lalbegi. |
| 39. Hari. | 52. Majhwar. |
| 40. Hela. | 53. Nat. |
| 41. Jatava. | 54. Pankha. |
| 42. Kalabaz. | 55. Parahiya. |
| 43. Kanjar. | 56. Pasi. |
| 44. Khapariya. | 57. Patari. |
| 45. Karwal. | 58. Rawat. |
| 46. Khairaha. | 59. Saharya. |
| 47. Kharot. | 60. Sanurhiya. |
| 48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi). | 61. Sansiya. |
| 49. Kol. | 62. Shilpkar. |
| 50. Korwa. | 63. Turaiha. |

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doal.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malo.
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Pallya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.

53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiyar.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.
5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellamalwar (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.

6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.

8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhangli.
40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.

15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.
12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jatava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khangar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Korla.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhangli.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.

10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangi.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahé.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarchde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holeya.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.
8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya .
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.

34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Raigar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sapera.
39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangi or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagl.
13. Daole.

14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomna.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasia.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangi.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Baiti.
3. Bhunar.
4. Chamar.
5. Dandasi.
6. Dhenuar.
7. Dhoba.
8. Duai.
9. Dum.
10. Ghasi.
11. Gour.
12. Gunar.
13. Gur.
14. Gorang.
15. Jalia Kaibarta.
16. Kahar.
17. Kalindi.
18. Kan.
19. Kanugh.
20. Keot.
21. Kharia.
22. Khadit.
23. Khomcha.
24. Koch.

25. Koir.
26. Kol.
27. Kora.
28. Kotal.
29. Mali.
30. Bhuimali.
31. Mehtor.
32. Muchi.
33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.
3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he/she belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he/she and his/her family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Dimasa (Kachari)
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 5. Any Kuki tribes. | 8. Mikir. |
| 6. Lakher. | 9. Any Naga tribes. |
| 7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes. | 10. Synteng. |

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abor. | 7. Mishmi. |
| 2. Aka. | 8. Any Naga tribes. |
| 3. Apatani. | 9. Singpho. |
| 4. Dafia. | 10. Momba. |
| 5. Galong. | 11. Sherdukpen. |
| 6. Khampti. | |

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. Boro—Borokachari. | 5. Lalung. |
| 2. Deori. | 6. Mech. |
| 3. Hojai. | 7. Miri. |
| 4. Kachari. | 8. Rabha. |

Bihar

Throughout the State:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Asur. | 15. Kharwar. |
| 2. Baiga. | 16. Khond. |
| 3. Bathudi. | 17. Kisan. |
| 4. Bedia. | 18. Kora. |
| 5. Binjhia. | 19. Korwa. |
| 6. Birhor. | 20. Lohara. |
| 7. Birjia. | 21. Mahli. |
| 8. Chero. | 22. Mal Paharia. |
| 9. Chik Baraik. | 23. Munda. |
| 10. Gond. | 24. Oraon. |
| 11. Gorait. | 25. Parhaiya. |
| 12. Ho. | 26. Santal. |
| 13. Karmali. | 27. Sauria Paharia. |
| 14. Kharia. | 28. Savar. |

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—

Bhumij.

Bombay

Throughout the State:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Barda. | 10. Kathodi or Katkari. |
| 2. Bavacha. | 11. Konkna. |
| 3. Bhil, including | 12. Koli Dhor. |
| Bhagalia, | 13. Koli Mahadev. |
| Bhil Garasia, | 14. Maychi. |
| Dholi Bhil, | 15. Naikda or Nayak. |
| Dungri Bhil, | 16. Pardhi, including |
| Dungri Garasia, | Advichincher, and |
| Mewasi Bhil, | Phanse Pardhi. |
| Raval Bhil, and | 17. Patelia. |
| Tadvi Bhil, | 18. Pomla. |
| 4. Chodhara. | 19. Powara. |
| 5. Dhanka. | 20. Rathawa. |
| 6. Dhodia. | 21. Thakur. |
| 7. Dubla. | 22. Valval. |
| 8. Gamit or Gamta. | 23. Varli. |
| 9. Gond. | 24. Vasava. |

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdarpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,

- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
 (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil or Durg district,
 (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
 (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
 (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district,
 (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Andh. | 16. Kharia. |
| 2. Baiga. | 17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh. |
| 3. Bhaina. | 18. Kol. |
| 4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia. | 19. Kolan. |
| 5. Bhattra. | 20. Korku. |
| 6. Bhil. | 21. Korwa. |
| 7. Bhunjia. | 22. Majhwar. |
| 8. Binjhar. | 23. Munda. |
| 9. Birhul or Birhor. | 24. Nagesia or Nagasia. |
| 10. Dhanwar. | 25. Nihal. |
| 11. Gadaba or Gadba. | 26. Oraon. |
| 12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudla (Muria)]. | 27. Pardhan. |
| 13. Halba. | 28. Pardhl. |
| 14. Kamar. | 29. Parja. |
| 15. Kavar or Kanwar. | 30. Saonta or Saunta. |
| | 31. Sawar or Sawara. |

Madras

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhiriya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo, Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya, Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.
14. Nammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenlty Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benthoriya Oriya Dhulia or Dulla, Holva Paiko Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadharl Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.

26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjari.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kavar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.
25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalas).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.

41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spite and Lahaul in Kangra District:—
Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.
3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).
5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Manner-varlu).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharra.

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khar-gone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.
9. Malayarayar.
10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.

3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spite in Mahasu district:—
Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhodia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.
12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noava.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.
4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Redia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

New Delhi, the 22nd May 1954

S.R.O. 1779.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 82-B of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), read with sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, the Central Government hereby appoints each of the following officers of the State of Hyderabad as an *Ex-Officio* Claims Commissioner for enquiring into and determining all claims for compensation arising out of minor accidents in the area within his respective jurisdiction:—

Designation and Address.

1. District Magistrate, Aurangabad.
2. District Magistrate, Parbhani.
3. District Magistrate, Nanded.
4. District Magistrate, Bhir.
5. District Magistrate, Gulburga.
6. District Magistrate, Raichur.
7. District Magistrate, Bidar.
8. District Magistrate, Osmanabad.
9. District Magistrate, Warangal.
10. District Magistrate, Karimnagar.
11. District Magistrate, Sangareddy.
12. District Magistrate, Nizamabad.
13. District Magistrate, Mahbubnagar.
14. District Magistrate, Nalgonda.
15. District Magistrate, Secunderabad.
16. District Magistrate, Hyderabad.
17. District Magistrate, Asifabad.
18. Additional District Magistrate, Adilabad.

[No. 893-TG.]

P. N. SAXENA, Director.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Posts and Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 28th April 1954

S.R.O. 1780.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the recruitment to the *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I*:—

RULES

PART I

General

1. These Rules may be called the *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules*.

2. For the purpose of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India;
- (b) "the Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission;
- (c) "the Service" means the *Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I*;

NOTE.—The various grades of posts included in the Service, their classification, pay scales, special conditions of Service and percentages reserved for direct recruitment, transfers and promotions shall be as included in Appendix V of these rules.

- (d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, or sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India, (and set out for the time being in Appendix VI.)

- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" means any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India, (and set out for the time being in Appendix VII.)

3. Recruitment to the Service shall be by the following methods:—

- (a) by competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
(b) by promotion in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service made otherwise than by promotion will be subject to orders issued from time to time by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding special representation in the Services for specific sections of the people.

PART II

Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as may be prescribed in the Notice issued by the Commission. Every such Notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this Part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointment to more than one service the following provisions shall apply namely:—

- (a) any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these services for which he is eligible. If he wishes to compete for appointment in more than one service, he shall state in his application form which Services he wishes to compete for and the order of his preference for them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.
(b) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may determine. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

10. A candidate must be

- (a) a citizen of India, or
(b) a subject of Sikkim, or
(c) a person who has migrated from areas which now form the territory of Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling down in India, or
(d) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (c) and (d) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by Government. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
(2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan on or after 19th July 1948 but before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
(3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution that is 26th January 1950,

and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and he may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually issued in his favour by Government.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25 years on the date prescribed for the purpose in the Notice issued by the Commission under Rule 6. Candidates already in service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department who are over the age of 25 and under the age of 30 years on the prescribed date may, however, be admitted to the examination provided they either hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs or hold any of the following categories of temporary posts in the Posts and Telegraphs Department (1) Repeater Station Assistants, (2) Foremen and Assistant Foremen, Telegraph Workshops, (3) Temporary Assistant Engineers, Workshops, and have been in continuous service in these posts for a period of not less than 2 years on the prescribed date and are recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

NOTE I.—The upper age limit will be relaxable—

- (1) up to a maximum of three years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (2) up to a maximum of six years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir.

NOTE II.—Displaced persons from Pakistan or the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir will be eligible for this age concession for admission to any examination which may be held upto the end of December 1954.

Save as provided above the limits prescribed can in no case be relaxed.

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his character is such as to make him suitable for appointment to the Service and that he is in all respects suitable for appointment to the Service.

13. A candidate must have—

- (a) obtained a degree in Engineering from a university incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India; or
- (b) passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections; or
- (c) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (d) passed the Honours Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom.

NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate, who, though he has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampered with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using

or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period from—

- (a) admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
- (b) employment under the Government.

16. No recommendations except those required in the application form shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by other means may disqualify him for admission.

17. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

19. (a) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many candidates up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(b) For the purposes of Rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by specific sections of the people shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular section or sections provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment.

Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied, after such enquiry as may be considered necessary that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the public Service.

20. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his or her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.

In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

21. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable, on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

22. Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation.

PART III

Recruitment by promotion

23. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection from among the Assistant Engineers of the Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service (Class II) after consultation with the Commission, and the officer selected will be appointed by Government. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

24. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Part of these Rules.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) AS EXEMPTING FROM SECTIONS "A" AND "B" OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION [*vide* RULE 13(b).]

Aligarh University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) from 1948; also degree prior to 1948 after a full three years' course.

Andhra University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Annamalai University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from April 1949.

Baroda University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1952.

Benares Hindu University.—

B.Sc. in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining), B.Sc. (Met.)

Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar University.

B.Sc. Engineering degree in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Bombay University.—B.E.

Calcutta University.—

B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering. B. Met. B.E. (Met.).

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Madras University.—B.E.

Mysore University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Osmania University, Hyderabad.—B.E.

Patna University.—B.Sc. (Eng.).

Poona University.—B.E.

Punjab University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Rajputana University.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Rangoon University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Roorkee University.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Travancore University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sagor University.—B.E. (Hons); B.E. (Pass).

Bengal Engineering College.—Associateship in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal.—(1) B.M.E., B.E.E., B.E.E. (Communication option) B. Ch. E.; (2) Special Degree Examination up to April, 1950; (3) Diplomas in Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidate has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.—Engineer Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering up to 1945; also for candidates admitted prior to 1945 and passed out by 1948.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering of the All-India Council of Technical Education, known as National Diploma for April 1952.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Diploma in Electrical Technology or Electrical Communication Engineering.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad.—Associateship Diploma from 1926.

MacLagan Engineering College.—‘A’ Class Diploma in Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) and First Division (65 per cent. to 80 per cent.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering from 1935, such proviso not being applicable to Diplomas obtained before 1935.

School of Military Engineering Roorkee/Kirkee.—(1) Corps of Engineers Officers’ Degree Engineering; (2) Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Officers’ Degree Engineering; (3) Corps of Engineers Officers’ Supplementary Engineering Course for Military Officers up to 1953 for candidates who have obtained 66 per cent. of the total aggregate marks.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer’s Certificate).

Madras Institute of Technology, Madras.—

Diploma in Electronics

Diploma in Instrument

Technology

Diploma in Automobile

Engineering

Diploma in Aeronautical

Engineering

Adelaide University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Birmingham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Bristol University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Cambridge University.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science, Tripos.

Cape Town University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin University.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Edinburgh University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Leeds University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Mining (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Liverpool University.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London University.—

B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering (not including Metallurgy) (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) obtained in or after 1926.

B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) (Honours Degree) obtained in or after 1935.

Manchester University.—Certificate in Technology in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

McGill University, Montreal.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Metallurgical or Mining Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Melbourne University.—B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

New Zealand University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Oxford University.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science, Final Honours School.

Queens University, Belfast.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland University.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical University.

Sheffield University.—

B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree with a First Class will not be required for degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.) (Honours Degree).

South Africa University.—B.Sc. in Engineering till 1921.

St. Andrews University.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney University.—B.E. in Civil or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Victoria University, Manchester.—

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Divisions I & II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Higher Course, Honours or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1930) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree) from 1925.

B.Sc. (Tech.) in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours in Final Examination).

Wales University.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Western Australia University.—B.E.

Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

City and Guilds College, Kensington.—A.C.G.I.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury.—Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course if taken by matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.)

Faraday House, London.—Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided it is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Heriot-Watt College, Edinburg.—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Kings College, London.—Diploma in Engineering.

Naval Officers' Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich.—Professional Certificate for Constructors.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.—Diploma Graduation.

University College, London.—Diploma in Engineering.

Institution of Civil Engineers.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers.—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers.—Sections A & B of the Associate Membership Examination.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination. The Diplomas and Degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(NOTE.—A date following an accredited curriculum refers to the year of initial accrediting by ECPD. Where no date appears, the curriculum was accredited to the interval 1936—1938, which marks the inauguration of the accrediting program. Where three dates appear, the first two refer to the period of initial accrediting after which was an interval of non-accredited status, and the third refers to the year of re-accrediting.)

Akron, University of (Akron, Ohio) Civil (1950c, Electrical (1941)c, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1941)c.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn, Alabama) Chemical (1950), Civil (1941), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Alabama, University of (University, Alabama): Aeronautical, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1940), Mining.

Alaska, University of (College, Alaska): Civil (1940), Mining (including Metallurgical and Geological options) (1941).

Arizona, University of (Tucson, Arizona): Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1950), Mining.

Arkansas, University of (Fayetteville, Arkansas): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bradley University (Peoria, Illinois): Mechanical (1951).

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of (Brooklyn, New York): Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Bucknell University (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1939).

California Institute of Technology (Pasadena, California): Aeronautical [6-year course; 5-year course^h (1940)], Chemical (5-year course)^h, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

California, University of (Berkeley, California): Agricultural (1949), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Mining, Petroleum.

California, University of (Los Angeles, California), Agricultural (1949), Civil (1949), Electrical (1949), Engineering (1950), Mechanical (1949).

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Case Institute of Technology (Cleveland, Ohio): Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical.

Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.), Aeronautical (1939), Architectural (1938), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938-40; 1942).

Cincinnati, University of (Cincinnati, Ohio), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948)^c.

Citadel, The (Charleston, South Carolina), Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology (Potsdam, New York), Chemical (1938), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College (Clemson, South Carolina), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines (Golden, Colorado), Geological, Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum [Refining, Production (1949)].

Colorado A. and M. College (Fort Collins, Colorado), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

Colorado, University of (Boulder, Colorado): Aeronautical (1948), Architectural, Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Columbia University (New York, New York), Chemical^b, Civil^b, Electrical^b, Industrial^b, Mechanical^b, Metallurgical^b, Mining^b.

Connecticut, University of (Storrs, Connecticut), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1941).

Cooper Union School of Engineering (New York, New York): Chemical (1941); (1942)^d, Civil^d, Electrical^d, Mechanical.

Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1951).

Dartmouth College^h (Hanover, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Dayton, University of (Dayton, Ohio): Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Delaware, University of (Newark, Delaware), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Denver, University of (Denver, Colorado), Chemical (1950), Civil (1950), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1948).

Detroit, University of (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Drexel Institute of Technology (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania): Chemical (1936-48; 1949) ^{c-r}, Electrical ^{c-r}, Mechanical ^{c-r}.

Duke University (Durham, North Carolina): Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Fenn College (Cleveland, Ohio), Electrical (1948)*a*, *c-r*, Mechanical (1948)*a*, *c-r*, Metallurgical (1948)*a*, *c-r*, Structural (1948)*a*, *c-r*.

Florida, University of (Gainesville, Florida), Aeronautical (1948), Chemical (1942), Civil [includes Public Health Option (1948)], Electrical, Industrial Mechanical.

George Washington University, (Washington D. C.), Civil, (1940), Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940).

Georgia Institute of Technology, (Atlanta, Georgia), Aeronautical *c-r*, Ceramic (1942) *c-r*, Chemical (1938); (1940) *c-r*, Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Industrial (1949) *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*, Textile (1949) *c-r*.

Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Civil, Electrical (includes Communication Engineering), Engineering Physics (1951), Mechanical, Sanitary.

Hawaii, University of (Honolulu, Hawaii), Civil (1951).

Howard University (Washington, D. C.), Civil (1937-39), (1948); Electrical (1937-39); (1948), Mechanical (1937-39), (1948).

Idaho, University of (Moscow, Idaho), Agricultural (1950); Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), (1938), Mining (1938).

Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, Illinois), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Illinois, University of (Urbana, Illinois), Aeronautical (1950), Agricultural (1950), Architectural, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining, Sanitary (1950).

Iowa State College (Ames, Iowa), Agricultural, Architectural, Ceramic (1940), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, General, Mechanical.

Iowa, State University of (Lowa, City Iowa), Civil (including Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical (including industrial option).

Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas State College (Manhattan, Kansas), Agricultural, Architectural, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Kansas, University of (Lawrence, Kansas), Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Chemical (1949), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary options), Electrical [including Power and Communications options (1949)], Engineering Physics (1949), Mechanical (including Industrial option), Petroleum (1949).

Kentucky, University of (Lexington, Kentucky), Civil, Electrical (1940), Mechanical (1940), Metallurgical, Mining.

Lafayette College (Easton, Pennsylvania), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Lehigh University (Bethlehem, Pennsylvania), Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute (Ruston, Louisiana), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1948).

Louisiana State University (University, Louisiana), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1939), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical [including Aeronautical and Industrial options (1950)], Petroleum.

Louisville, University of (Louisville, Kentucky), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Lowell Textile Institute (Lowell, Massachusetts), Textile (Engineering option, General Manufacturing option) (1951).

Maine, University of (Orono, Maine), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Engineering Physics (1949), General, Mechanical.

Manhattan College (New York, New York), Civil (1940), Electrical (1940).

Marquette University (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), Civil *c-r*, Electrical *c-r*, Mechanical *c-r*.

Maryland, University of (College Park, Maryland), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge, Massachusetts), Aeronautical c-r, Building Engineering and Construction (1950), Business and Engineering Administration, Chemical Civil, Electrical c-r, General, Mechanical c-r, Metallurgical (Metallurgy), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering (including Marine Transportation) (1939).

Massachusetts, University of (Almberst, Massachusetts), Civil (1949), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology (Houghton, Michigan), Chemical (1947), Civil, Electrical, Geological (1951), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Michigan State College (East Lansing, Michigan), Agricultural (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Michigan, University of (Ann Arbor, Michigan), Aeronautical, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering Mechanics, Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical, Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

Minnesota, University of (Minneapolis, Minnesota), Aeronautical, Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Mississippi State College (State College, Mississippi), Aeronautical (1949), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Mississippi, University of (University, Mississippi), Civil (1949).

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy (Rolla, Missouri), Ceramic, Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining (Mine) [includes Petroleum option (1941), Mining Geology option (1950)].

Missouri, University of (Columbia, Missouri), Chemical (1940), Civil [including Sanitary option (1950)], Electrical Mechanical.

Montana School of Mines (Butte, Montana), Geological Metallurgical, Mining.

Montana State College (Bozeman, Montana), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Nebraska, University of (Lincoln, Nebraska), Agricultural, Architectural, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Nevada, University of (Reno, Nevada), Civil (1949), Electrical, Mechanical (1938), Mining.

New Hampshire, University of (Durham, New Hampshire), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New Mexico College of A. and M. Arts (State College, New Mexico), Civil (1938), Electrical (1938), Mechanical (1938).

New Mexico, University (Albuquerque, New Mexico), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York College of the City of (New York, New York), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

New York State College of Ceramics (at Alfred University), (Alfred, New York), Ceramic.

New York University (New York, New York), Aeronautical, Chemical (day and 7-year evening), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative) (1940), Mechanical.

Newark College of Engineering (Newark, New Jersey), Chemical (1950)a, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

North Carolina State College (Raleigh, North Carolina), Ceramic, Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1948), Mechanical [includes Aeronautical option (1948)].

North Dakota Agricultural College (Fargo, North Dakota), Architectural (1940), Civil (1948), Electrical (1948), Mechanical (1940).

North Dakota, University of (Grand Forks, North Dakota), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Northeastern University (Boston, Massachusetts), Chemical (1942)c, Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Industrial (1939)a, Mechanical (1939)a.

Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), Chemical (1947)a, Civil (1938)c, Electrical (1938)c, Industrial (1951)c, Mechanical (1938)c.

Norwich University (Northfield, Vermont), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (1949).

Notre Dame, University of (Notre Dame, Indiana), Aeronautical (1942), Chemical (1949), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1942).

Ohio State University (Columbus, Ohio), Aeronautical, (1949), Ceramic (5-year), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining (including Petroleum option).

Ohio University (Athens, Ohio), Architectural (1951), Civil (1951), Electrical (1951), Mechanical (1951).

Oklahoma A. and M. College (Stillwater, Oklahoma), Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, General (1950)f, Industrial, Mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of (Norman, Oklahoma), Architectural, Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option), Petroleum.

Oregon State College (Corvallis, Oregon), Agricultural (1949), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College (State College, Pennsylvania), Aeronautical (1949), Architectural, Ceramic (Ceramics) (1938), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy) (1938), Mining (1938), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1938), Sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1949).

Pittsburgh, University of (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1950), Industrial, Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1950), Metallurgical, Mining, Petroleum.

Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, New York), Chemical (1950), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Princeton University (Princeton, New Jersey), Aeronautical (1949), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Geological (1949), Mechanical.

Purdue University (Lafayette, Indiana), Aeronautical (1944), Agricultural (1950), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics (1950), Mechanical, Metallurgical (1941).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Troy, New York), Aeronautical (1938), Chemical, Civil (includes Sanitary option), Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1938).

Rhode Island, University of (Kingston, Rhode Island), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Rice Institute (Houston, Texas), Chemical (1941), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rochester, University of (Rochester, New York), Chemical (1941), Mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute (Terre Haute, Indiana), Chemical (1950), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Rutgers University (New Brunswick, New Jersey), Ceramic (1949), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sanitary.

Saint Louis University, (St. Louis, Missouri), Electrical (1951), Geological (1951), Geophysical (1951).

Santa Clara, University of (Santa Clara, California), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Carolina, University of (Columbia, South Carolina), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1948).

South Dakota State College (Brookings, South Dakota), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

South Dakota School of Mines (Rapid City, South Dakota), Civil, Electrical, Generalf (1941), Geological (1950), Mechanical (1950), Metallurgical, Mining.

Southern, California University of (Los Angeles, California), Chemical (1950), Civil (1942), Electrical (1942), Mechanical (1942), Petroleum.

Southern Methodist University (Dallas, Texas), Civil (1939)c, Electrical (1939)c, Mechanical (1939)c.

Stanford University (Stanford University, California), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1949), Mechanical.

Stevens Institute of Technology (Hoboken, New Jersey), Generalf.

Swarthmore College (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania), Civil, Electrical Mechanical.

Syracuse University (Syracuse, New York), Chemical (1940), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical (including Aeronautical option) (1949).

Tennessee, University of (Knoxville, Tennessee), Chemical (1939) c-r, Civil c-r, Electrical c-r, Industrial (1950) c-r, Mechanical c-r.

Texas, A. and M. College of (College Station, Texas), Aeronautical (1942), Agricultural (1950), Chemical (1946), Civil (including Municipal and Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical Geological (1949), Industrial (1949), Mechanical, Petroleum (and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Arts and Industries (Kingsville, Texas), Petroleum and Natural Gas (1950).

Texas Technological College (Lubbock, Texas), Civil, Electrical, Industrial (1950), Mechanical, Textile (Engineering option) (1950).

Texas Western College (Formerly Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy) (El Paso, Texas), Mining, Mining option (1947), Mining Geology (1947), Metallurgy option (1947).

Texas, University of (Austin, Texas), Aeronautical (1948), Architectural (1938), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Petroleum (Petroleum Production).

Toledo, University of (Toledo, Ohio), Civil (1950), Electrical (1950), Mechanical (including Industrial option) (1950).

Tufts College (Medford, Massachusetts), Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulani University of Louisiana (New Orleans, Louisiana), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Tulsa, University of (Tulsa, Oklahoma), Petroleum (including options in Refining and Production) (1939) c-r.

Union College (Schenectady, New York), Civil, Electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy (New London, Connecticut), General (1939).

United States Naval Post-graduate School (Annapolis, Maryland), Aeronautical (1949), Electrical (including option in Electronics) (1949), Mechanical (1949).

Utah State Agricultural College (Logan, Utah), Agricultural (1950), Civil (1938).

Utah, University of (Salt Lake City, Utah), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Vanderbilt University (Nashville, Tennessee), Chemical (1949), Civil (1939), Electrical (1939), Mechanical (1939).

Vermont, University of (Burlington, Vermont), Civil (1936-38; 1940), Electrical, Mechanical (1936-38; 1940).

Villanova College (Villanova, Pennsylvania), Chemical (1951), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Virginia), Civil, Electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Virginia), Aeronautical (1948), Agricultural (1951), Architectural (1946), Ceramic (1948), Chemical (1938), Civil (including Sanitary option) (1948), Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical, Metallurgical (1948), Mining (1948).

Virginia, University of (University, Virginia), Chemical (1943), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Washington, State College of (Pullman, Washington), Agricultural (1950), Architectural (1938), Chemical (1951), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Washington University (St. Louis, Missouri), Architectural, Chemical (1948), Civil (including Construction option) (1948), Electrical, Geological (1948), Industrial (Administrative), Mechanical.

Washington, University of (Seattle, Washington), Aeronautical, Ceramic, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Wayne University (Detroit, Michigan), Aeronautical (1950), Chemical (1950), Civil (1944), Electrical (1944), Mechanical (1944) (including Industrial option) (1950), Metallurgical (1950).

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture (Glen Cove, New York), Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

West Virginia University (Morgantown, West Virginia), Chemical (1948), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining.

Wichita, Municipal University of (Wichita, Kansas), Aeronautical (1949).

Wisconsin, University of (Madison, Wisconsin), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Massachusetts), Chemical (1942), Civil, Electrical, Mechanical.

Wyoming, University of (Laramie, Wyoming), Civil (1941), Electrical (1941), Mechanical (1941).

Yale University (New Haven Connecticut), Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical (Metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

(a) Accrediting applies to day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula bading to the Bachelor of Science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to the day and to 8-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that are usually offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidating of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula in Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

(h) These curricula extend over five years and terminate with the Master's degree.

List of Accredited Programs of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, New York, New York).

The Aeronautical University (Chicago, Illinois).

Bridgeport Engineering Institute (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

Cal-Aero Technical Institute (Glendale, California).

Capital Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D.C.).

Central Radio and Television Schools (Kansas City, Missouri).

Cogswell Polytechnical College (San Francisco, California).

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio).

Houston, University of (Houston, Texas).

Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute (Canton, New York).

Northrop Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, California).

Ohio Mechanics Institute (Cincinnati, Ohio).

Oklahoma Institute of Technology—School of Technical Training—A Division of Oklahoma A. and M. College—(Stillwater, Oklahoma).

The Pennsylvania State College, Extension Service—(State College, Pennsylvania).

Purdue University—Division of Technical Institutes (West Lafayette, Indiana).
 R.C.A. Institute (New York, New York).
 Rochester Institute of Technology (Rochester, New York).
 Southern Technical Institute—A Division of the Georgia Institute of Technology (Chamblee, Georgia).
 Valparaiso Technical Institute (Valparaiso, Indiana).
 Wentworth Institute (Boston, Massachusetts).

DISCONTINUED CURRICULA

Bliss Electrical School (Takoma Park Washington, D.C.) Accredited (1946-50).
 Franklin University (Columbus, Ohio) (Accredited 1948-50).
 Spartan School of Aeronautics (Tulsa, Oklahoma) (Accredited 1949-51).

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(C)]

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degrees).

Cambridge.—Ordinary B.A. degree in engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years study and the passing of the regular examination in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years study will not, however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

STANDARD AND SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION (*vide* Rule 18)

Subjects	Marks
(a) Compulsory—	
(1) English (including Essay and Precise Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Communication Engineering	150
(4) Electrical Engineering	150
(5) Applied Mathematics	100
(6) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	100
(7) Personality Test	300
TOTAL	1,000
(b) Optional.—Any one of the following subjects:—	
(1) Prime movers	100
(2) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering	100

NOTE 1.—All papers must be answered in English.

NOTE 2.—Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. If no circumstances will they be allowed the help of an amanuensis (scribe) to write down answers for them.

2. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe.

3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all the subjects at the examination.

4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only those candidates whom they consider suitable for interview for the Personality Test.

5. Special attention will be paid in the Personality Test to assessing the candidates' capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

6. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

7. Deductions up to 5 per cent. of the maximum marks for the written subjects will be made for illegible hand-writing.

8. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[Vide Rule 17]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Commission—

- (i) Re. 1 when asking for application forms and connected documents. This amount should be remitted to the Commission by Money order. Local candidates may pay cash at the counter.
- (ii) Rs. 81-8-0 (Rs. 19-10-0 in case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form. This amount should be paid by a treasury receipt or CROSSED INDIAN POSTAL ORDERS payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

NOTE 1.—The Commission cannot accept any payments not made in the manner indicated above.

NOTE 2.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1 must, however, be paid even by a displaced person when asking for forms. This amount will be refundable to him, if, on receipt of his application, his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

B.—To the Medical Board—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

General conditions of service prescribed for candidates recruited to T.E.S. Class I

1. Fifty per cent. of the vacancies in the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, will be filled by candidates in accordance with Part II and the remaining fifty per cent. in accordance with Part III of the rules.

2. Candidates to be recruited under rule 3(a) will be appointed as probationers for a period of two years during which they will undergo practical training in accordance with the programme of training that may be prescribed from

time to time. Those who are favourably reported upon at the end of two years and have passed any departmental examination or examinations, that may be prescribed, will be appointed as Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.

3. Officers appointed as Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, under rule 3(a) will be required to pass the professional and language tests in accordance with the rules on the subject before their pay is raised from Rs. 410 to 440 in the time scale applicable to them.

4. Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave, increment and pension in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of the Central Government. They will also be eligible to join the General Provident Fund in accordance with the rules regulating that Fund.

5. These officers shall be liable for transfer anywhere in India.

6. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(a) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. Government of India however reserve the right of fixing the seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rule 3(b) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

7. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I.

Junior Scale—Rs. 350—350—380—30—590—E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale—Rs. 600—40—1000—1050—1050—1100—1100—1150.

Junior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1300—60—1600.

Senior Administrative Grade—Rs. 1800—100—2000.

8. Promotion to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection. Mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for such promotion.

9. These conditions of service are subject to revision according to the requirements of service. Candidates will not be entitled to any compensation if they are adversely affected by any changes in the conditions of service which may be introduced later on.

APPENDIX VI

A candidates shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Castes if he belongs to one of the castes specified in the list below under the State (or area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Assam	
Throughout the State:—	2. Bantar.
1. Bansphor.	3. Bhogta.
2. Bhuinmali or Mali.	4. Chamar.
3. Brittia-Bania or Bania.	5. Chaupal.
4. Dhupi or Dhobi.	6. Dhobi.
5. Dugla or Dholi.	7. Dom.
6. Hira.	8. Dusadh, including Dhari or Dharhi.
7. Jhalo or Malo.	9. Ghasi.
8. Kaibartta or Jaliya.	10. Halalkhor.
9. Lalbegi.	11. Hari, including Mehtar.
10. Mahara.	12. Kanjar.
11. Mehtar or Bhanghi.	13. Kurariar.
12. Muchi.	14. Lalbegi.
13. Namasudra.	15. Mochi.
14. Patni.	16. Musahar.
15. Sutradhar.	17. Nat.
	18. Pan.
	19. Pasi.
	20. Rajwar.
	21. Turi.
Bihar	
1. Throughout the State:—	
1. Bauri.	

2. In Patna and Tirhut divisions, and the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea and Palamau:—

Bhumij.

3. In Patna, Shahabad, Gaya and Palamau districts:—

Bhuiya.

4. In Shahabad district:—

Dabgar.

Bombay

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Ager.
2. Asodi.
3. Bakad.
4. Bhambi.
5. Bhangi.
6. Chakrawadya-Dasar.
7. Chelvadi.
8. Chambhar, or Mochigar, or Samagar.
9. Chena-Dasaru.
10. Chuhar or Chuhra.
11. Dakaleru.
12. Dhegu-Megu.
13. Dhor.
14. Garoda.
15. Halleer.
16. Halsar, or Haslar, or Hulsavar.

17. Holaya, or Garode.
18. Kolcha, or Kolgha.
19. Lingader.
20. Machigar.
21. Madig or Mang.
22. Mahar.
23. Mahyavanshi.
24. Mangarudi.
25. Meghval, or Menghwar.
26. Mini Madig.
27. Mukri.
28. Nadia.
29. Rohit.
30. Shenva, or Shindhaya.
31. Shingdav, or Shingadya.
32. Sochi.
33. Timali.
34. Turi.
35. Vankar.
36. Vitholia.

2. Throughout the State except in Gujrat division:—

Mochi.

3. In North Kanara district:—

Kotegar.

Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Castes

Localities

1. Basor or Burud	} Throughout the State.
2. Bahna or Bahana	
3. Balahi or Balai	
4. Chamar	
5. Dom	
6. Mang	
7. Mehtar or Bhangl	
8. Mochi	
9. Satnami	
10. Audhelia	In Bilaspur district.
11. Bedar	In Akola, Amravati and Buldana districts.
12. Chadar	In Bhandara and Sagar districts.
13. Dahait or Dahayat	In Damoh sub-division of Sagar district.
14. Dewar	In Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts.
15. Dhanuk	In Sagar district <i>except</i> in Damoh sub-division thereof.
16. Dohor	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Balaghat, Yeotmal, Bhan dara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
17. Ghasi or Ghasia	In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Wardha, Nagpur, Raipur, Sarguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts.
18. Holliya	In Balaghat and Bhandara districts.

19. Kaikadi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
20. Kotia In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Bilaspur, Chanda, Durg, Nagpur, Nimar, Raipur, Wardha, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district; in Chhindwara district *except* in Seoni sub-division thereof; and in Sagar district *except* in Damoh sub-division thereof.
21. Khangar In Bhandara, Buldana and Sagar districts; and in Hoshangabad and Seoni-Malwa tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
22. Kori In Amravati, Balaghat, Betul, Bhandara, Buldana, Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Nimar, Raipur, Sagar, Durg, Bastar, Sarguja and Raigarh districts; and in Hoshangabad district *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils thereof.
23. Madgi In Akola, Amravati, Buldana, Yeotmal, Balaghat, Bhandara, Chanda, Nagpur and Wardha districts.
24. Mahar or Mehra Throughout the State *except* in Harda and Sohagpur tahsils of Hoshangabad district.
25. Rujjhar In Sohagpur tahsil of Hoshangabad district.

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Adi Andhra. | 36. Koosa. |
| 2. Adi Dravida. | 37. Koraga. |
| 3. Adi Karnataka. | 38. Kudubi. |
| 4. Ajilla. | 39. Kudumban. |
| 5. Arunthathiyar. | 40. Kuravan. |
| 6. Baira. | 41. Kurichchan. |
| 7. Bakuda. | 42. Madari. |
| 8. Bandi. | 43. Madiga. |
| 9. Bariki. | 44. Maila. |
| 10. Bavuri. | 45. Mala (including Agency Malas). |
| 11. Bellara. | 46. Mala Dasu. |
| 12. Byagari. | 47. Malasar. |
| 13. Chachati. | 48. Matangi. |
| 14. Chakkiliyan. | 49. Mavilan. |
| 15. Chalavadi. | 50. Moger. |
| 16. Chamar. | 51. Muchi. |
| 17. Chandala. | 52. Mundala. |
| 18. Cheruman. | 53. Nalakeyava. |
| 19. Dandasi. | 54. Nayadi. |
| 20. Devendrakulathan. | 55. Pagadai. |
| 21. Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano. | 56. Paimda. |
| 22. Ghasi or Haddi, Relli Sachandi. | 57. Paky. |
| 23. Godagali. | 58. Pallan. |
| 24. Godari. | 59. Pambada. |
| 25. Godda. | 60. Pamidi. |
| 26. Gosangi. | 61. Panan. |
| 27. Hasla. | 62. Panchama. |
| 28. Holeya. | 63. Panniandi. |
| 29. Jaggali. | 64. Paraiyan. |
| 30. Jambuvulu. | 65. Paravan. |
| 31. Kadan. | 66. Pulayan. |
| 32. Kalladi. | 67. Puthirai Vannan. |
| 33. Kanakkan. | 68. Rancyar. |
| 34. Karimpalan. | 69. Samagara. |
| 35. Kodalo. | 70. Samban. |
| | 71. Sapari. |

72. Semman.
73. Thoti.
74. Tiruvalluvar.
75. Valluvan.
76. Valmiki.
77. Vettuvan.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Andhra.
2. Amant or Amat.
3. Audhelia.
4. Badaik.
5. Bagheti.
6. Bajikar.
7. Bari.
8. Bariki.
9. Basor or Burud.
10. Bauri.
11. Bauti.
12. Bavuri.
13. Bedia or Bejia.
14. Beldar.
15. Bhata.
16. Bhumij.
17. Chachati.
18. Chamar.
19. Chandala (Chandal).
20. Cherua or Chhelia.
21. Dandasi.
22. Desuabhumij.
23. Dewar.
24. Dhanwar.
25. Dharua.
26. Dhoba or Dhobi.
27. Dom or Dombo.
28. Dosadha.
29. Ganda.
30. Ghantarghada or Ghantra.
31. Ghasi or Ghasia.
32. Ghogia.
33. Ghusuria.
34. Godagali.
35. Godari.
36. Godra.
37. Gokha.
38. Gunju or Ganju.
39. Haddi or Hadi or Hari.
40. Irika.
41. Jaggali.
42. Kandra or Kandara.
43. Karua.
44. Katia.
45. Kela.
46. Khadala.
47. Kodalo.
48. Kori.
49. Kumbhar.
50. Kurunga.
51. Laban.
52. Laheri.
53. Madari.
54. Madiga.
55. Mahuria.
56. Mala or Jhala.
57. Mang.
58. Mangan.
59. Mehra or Mahar.
60. Mehtar or Bhang.
61. Mewar.
62. Mochi or Muchi.
63. Mundapotta.
64. Nagarchi.
65. Paidi.
66. Painda.
67. Pamidi.
68. Pan or Pano.
69. Panchama.
70. Panika.
71. Panka.
72. Pantanti.
73. Pap.
74. Pasi.
75. Patial or Patikar or Patratanti or Patua.
76. Pradhan.
77. Rajna.
78. Relli.
79. Sabakhia.
80. Samasi.
81. Sanel.
82. Sapari.
83. Satnami.
84. Sidhria.
85. Sinduria.
86. Siyal.
87. Sukuli.
88. Tamadia.
89. Tamudia.
90. Tiar or Tior.
91. Turi.
92. Valamiki or Valmiki.

Punjab

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.
6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabl.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Uttar Pradesh

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Badi.
3. Badhik.
4. Baheliya.
5. Baiga.
6. Baiswar.
7. Bajaniya.
8. Bajgi.
9. Balahar.
10. Balmikl.
11. Bangali.
12. Banmanus.
13. Bansphor.
14. Barwar.
15. Basor.
16. Bawariya.
17. Beldar.
18. Beriya.
19. Bhantu.
20. Bhoksa.
21. Bhuiya.
22. Bhuyiar.
23. Boria.
24. Chamar.
25. Chero.
26. Dabgar.
27. Dhangar.
28. Dhanuk.
29. Dharkar.
30. Dhobi.
31. Dhusia or Jhusia.
32. Dom.
33. Domar.
34. Dusadh.
35. Gharami.
36. Ghasiya.
37. Gual.
38. Habura.
39. Hari.
40. Hela.
41. Jatava.
42. Kalabaz.
43. Kanjar.
44. Kapariya.
45. Karwal.
46. Khairaha.
47. Kharot.
48. Kharwar (excluding Benbansi).
49. Kol.
50. Korwa.
51. Lalbegi.
52. Majhwar.
53. Nat.
54. Pankha.
55. Parahiya.
56. Pasi.
57. Patari.
58. Rawat.
59. Saharya.
60. Sanurhiya.
61. Sansiya.
62. Shilpkar.
63. Turaiha.

2. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range:—

Gond.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagdi.
2. Bahelis.
3. Baiti.
4. Bauri.
5. Bediya.
6. Beldar.
7. Bhuimali.
8. Bhuiya.
9. Bhumij.
10. Bind.
11. Chamar.
12. Dhoba.
13. Doai.
14. Dom.
15. Dosadh.
16. Ghasi.
17. Gonrhi.
18. Hari.
19. Jalia Kaibartta.
20. Jhalo Malo or Malc
21. Kadar.
22. Kandra.
23. Kaora.
24. Karenga.
25. Kastha.
26. Kaur.
27. Khaira.
28. Khatik.
29. Koch.
30. Konai.
31. Konwar.
32. Kora.
33. Kotal.
34. Lalbegi.
35. Lodha.
36. Lohar.
37. Mahar.
38. Mahli.
39. Mal.
40. Mallah.
41. Malpahariya.
42. Mehtor.
43. Muchi.
44. Musahar.
45. Nagesia.
46. Namasudra.
47. Nuniya.
48. Paliya.
49. Pan.
50. Pasi.
51. Patni.
52. Pod.
53. Rabha.
54. Rajbanshi.
55. Rajwar.
56. Sunri.
57. Tiya.
58. Turi.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Anamuk.
2. Aray (Mala).
3. Arwa Mala.
4. Beda (Budga) Jangam.

5. Bindla.
6. Byagara.
7. Chalvadi.
8. Chambhar.
9. Dakkal (Dokkalwar).
10. Dhor.
11. Ellama[war (Yellammala-wandlu).
12. Holey.
13. Holey Dasari.
14. Kolupulvandlu.
15. Madiga.
16. Mahar.
17. Mala.
18. Mala Dasari.
19. Mala Hannai.
20. Malajangam.
21. Mala Masti.
22. Mala Sale (Netkani).
23. Mala Sanyasi.
24. Mang.
25. Mang Garodi.
26. Manne.
27. Mashti.
28. Mehtar.
29. Mitha Ayyalvar.
30. Mochi.
31. Samagara.
32. Sindholu (Chindollu).

Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagri or Bagdi.
2. Balai.
3. Barahar or Basod.
4. Bargunda.
5. Bedia.
6. Bhambi.
7. Bhangi or Mehtar.
8. Chamar.
9. Chidar.
10. Dhanuk.
11. Kanjar.
12. Khatik.
13. Koli.
14. Mahar.
15. Mochi.
16. Nat.
17. Pardhi.
18. Pasi.
19. Sansi.

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Adidravida.
2. Adikarnataka.
3. Banjara or Lambani.
4. Bhovi.
5. Koracha.
6. Korama.

Patiala and East Punjab States Union

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad Dharmi.
2. Bangali.
3. Barar.
4. Batwal.
5. Bawaria.

6. Bazigar.
7. Balmiki or Chura.
8. Bhanjra.
9. Chamar.
10. Chanal.
11. Dagi.
12. Dhanak.
13. Dumna or Mahasha.
14. Gagra.
15. Gandhila.
16. Kabirpanthi.
17. Khatik.
18. Kori or Koli.
19. Marija or Marecha.
20. Mazhabi.
21. Megh.
22. Nat.
23. Od.
24. Pasi.
25. Perna.
26. Pherera.
27. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
28. Sanhai.
29. Sanhal.
30. Sansi.
31. Sapela.
32. Sarera.
33. Sikligar.
34. Sirkiband.

Rajasthan

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dharmi.
2. Aheri.
3. Badi.
4. Bagri.
5. Bajgar.
6. Bansphor.
7. Bargi.
8. Bawaria.
9. Bhand.
10. Bhangi.
11. Bidakia.
12. Chamar.
13. Chura.
14. Dabgar.
15. Dhankia.
16. Dheda.
17. Dome.
18. Gandia.
19. Garancha Mehtar.
20. Godhi.
21. Jatia.
22. Kalbelia.
23. Kapadia Sansi.
24. Khangar.
25. Khatka.
26. Kooch Band.
27. Koria.
28. Kunjar.
29. Madari (Bazigar).
30. Majhabi.
31. Mehar.
32. Mehtar.
33. Mochi.
34. Nut.
35. Pasi.
36. Raigar.
37. Ramdasia.
38. Rawal.
39. Sarbhanga.

40. Singiwala.
41. Sansi.
42. Thori.
43. Tirgar.
44. Valmiki.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Bawa (Dhedh).
2. Bhangi.
3. Chamadia.
4. Chamar.
5. Dangashia.
6. Garoda.
7. Garmatang.
8. Hadi.
9. Meghwal.
10. Senva.
11. Shemalia.
12. Thori.
13. Turi.
14. Turi-Barot.
15. Vankar.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Ayyanavar.
2. Bharatar.
3. Chakkiliyan.
4. Domban.
5. Eravalan.
6. Kakkalan.
7. Kanakkan.
8. Kavara.
9. Kootan (Koodan).
10. Kuravan.
11. Mannan.
12. Nayadi.
13. Padannan.
14. Pallan.
15. Palluvan.
16. Panan.
17. Paravan.
18. Parayan (Sambavar).
19. Pathiyan.
20. Perumannan.
21. Pulayan.
22. Thandan.
23. Ulladan.
24. Uraly.
25. Vallon.
26. Valluvan.
27. Vannan.
28. Velan.
29. Vetan.
30. Vettuvan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

1. Aheri.
2. Bagri.
3. Balai.
4. Bambhi.
5. Bansphod.
6. Baori.
7. Bargi.
8. Bazigar.
9. Bhangi.
10. Bidakia.
11. Chammar.

12. Dabgar.
13. Dhanak.
14. Dhed.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dholi.
17. Dom.
18. Garoda.
19. Gancha.
20. Jalava.
21. Kalbelia.
22. Khanger.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Karia.
26. Kuchband.
27. Mahar.
28. Meghwal.
29. Mochi.
30. Nat.
31. Pasi.
32. Raigar.
33. Rawal.
34. Sarbhang.
35. Sargara.
36. Satia.
37. Thori.
38. Tirgar.
39. Kanjar.
40. Sansi.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Balahi.
2. Basar.
3. Bedia.
4. Beldar.
5. Chamar.
6. Chitar.
7. Dhanuk.
8. Dome.
9. Khatik.
10. Koli.
11. Kanjar.
12. Mehtar, Bhangl.
13. Mehar.
14. Mang.
15. Nut.
16. Silawat.

Bilaspur

Throughout the State:—

1. Chamar.
2. Julahe.
3. Dumne (Bhanjre).
4. Chuhre.
5. Hesi (Turi).
6. Chhimbe (Dhobi).
7. Bangali.
8. Sarehde.
9. Daule.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi Dravida.
2. Adi Karnataka.
3. Adiya.
4. Balagai.
5. Holey.
6. Madiga.
7. Muchi.

8. Mundala.
9. Panchama.
10. Paraya.
11. Samagara.

Delhi

Throughout the State:—

1. Adi-Dharmi.
2. Agria.
3. Aheria.
4. Balai.
5. Banjara.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Bhangi.
9. Bhil.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanwar Chamar.
12. Chohra (Sweeper).
13. Chuhra (Balmiki).
14. Dhanak or Dhanuk.
15. Dhobi.
16. Dom.
17. Gharrami.
18. Jatya or Jatav Chamar.
19. Julaha (Weaver).
20. Kabirpanthi.
21. Kachhandha.
22. Kanjar.
23. Khatik.
24. Koli.
25. Lalbegi.
26. Madari.
27. Mallah.
28. Mazhabi.
29. Megwal.
30. Mochi.
31. Nat (Rana).
32. Pasi.
33. Perna.
34. Ram Dasia.
35. Ravidasi or Raidasi.
36. Rehgarh or Ravgar.
37. Sansi.
38. Sopera.

39. Sikligar.
40. Singiwala or Kalbelia.
41. Sirkiband.

Himachal Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Ad-dharmi.
2. Balmiki or Chura or Bhangl or Sweeper.
3. Bangali.
4. Banjara.
5. Barar.
6. Bawaria.
7. Bazigar.
8. Hesi.
9. Bhanjra.
10. Chamar.
11. Chanal.
12. Dagi.
13. Daole.
14. Dhaki or Toori.
15. Doom or Doomra.
16. Kabirpanthi or Julaha or Keer.
17. Koli.
18. Mazhabi.
19. Mochi.
20. Nat.
21. Od.
22. Pasi.
23. Phrera.
24. Ramdasi or Ravidasi.
25. Ramdasta.
26. Rehar.
27. Sansi.
28. Sapela.
29. Sikligar.
30. Sirkiband.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhangl.
2. Chamar.
3. Garoda.
4. Meghwal.
5. Turi.
6. Turi (Barot).

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

Castes, races or tribes, or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Assam.

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagdi. 2. Baitl. 3. Bhunar. 4. Chamar. 5. Dandasi. 6. Denuar. 7. Dhoba. 8. Duai. 9. Dum. 10. Ghasi. 11. Gour. 12. Gunar. 13. Gur. 14. Gorang. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Jalia Kaibarra. 16. Kahar. 17. Kalindi. 18. Kan. 19. Kanugh. 20. Keot. 21. Kharia. 22. Khadit. 23. Khemcha. 24. Koch. 25. Koir. 26. Kol. 27. Kora. 28. Kotal. 29. Mali. 30. Bhulmali. 31. Mehtor. 32. Muchl. |
|---|---|

33. Namsudra.
34. Patni.
35. Sabar.
36. Mahisyadas.

Vindhya Pradesh

1. Basor (Bansphor).
2. Chamar.

3. Dahait.
4. Dharkar.
5. Dher.
6. Dom.
7. Domar or Doris.
8. Kuchbandhia.
9. Mehtar or Bhangi or Dhanuk.
10. Mochi.

APPENDIX VII

A candidate shall be held to be a member of the Scheduled Tribes if he belongs to one of the Tribes specified in the list below under the State (area) in which he and his family ordinarily reside.

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**Assam****1. In the Autonomous Districts:—**

1. Dimasa (Kachari).
2. Garo.
3. Hajong.
4. Khasi and Jaintia.
5. Any Kuki tribes.
6. Lakher.
7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes.
8. Mikir.
9. Any Naga tribes.
10. Synteng.

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:—

1. Abor.
2. Aka.
3. Apatani.
4. Dafia.
5. Galong.
6. Khampti.
7. Mishmi.
8. Any Naga tribes.
9. Singpho.
10. Momba.
11. Sherdukpen.

3. In the State of Assam excluding the Tribal Areas:—

1. Boro—Borokachari.
2. Deori.
3. Hojai.
4. Kachari.
5. Lalung.

6. Mech.
7. Miri.
8. Rabha.

Bihar**1. Throughout the State:—**

1. Asur.
2. Baiga.
3. Bathudi.
4. Bedia.
5. Binjhia.
6. Birhor.
7. Birjia.
8. Chero.
9. Chik Baraik.
10. Gond.
11. Gorait.
12. Ho.
13. Karmali.
14. Kharia.
15. Kharwar.
16. Khond.
17. Kisan.
18. Kora.
19. Korwa.
20. Lohara.
21. Mahli.
22. Mal Paharia.
23. Munda.
24. Oraon.
25. Parhaiya.
26. Santal.
27. Sauria Paharia.
28. Savar.

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:—**Bhumij.**

5. Dhanka.
6. Dhodia.
7. Dubla.
8. Gamit or Gamta.
9. Gond.
10. Kathodi or Katkarl.
11. Konkna.
12. Koli Dhor.
13. Koli Mahadev.
14. Mavchi.
15. Naikda or Nayak.
16. Pardhi, including Advichincher, and Phansc Pardhi.

Bombay**Throughout the State:—**

1. Barda.
2. Bavacha.
3. Bhil, including Bhagalia, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Raval Bhil, and Tadvi Bhil.
4. Chodhara.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 17. Patelia. | 20. Rathawa. |
| 18. Pomla. | 21. Thakur. |
| 19. Powara. | 22. Valvai. |
| | 23. Varli. |
| | 24. Vasava. |

Madhya Pradesh

In—

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district,
 - (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district,
 - (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagdalpur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district,
 - (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district,
 - (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district,
 - (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district,
 - (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district,
 - (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district,
 - (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (Dindori) tahsils of Mandla district,
 - (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district,
 - (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsta tahsils of Raigarh district,
 - (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:—
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Andh. | 15. Kavar or Kanwar. |
| 2. Baiga. | 16. Kharia. |
| 3. Bhaina. | 17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh. |
| 4. Bharta-Bhumia, or Bhuinhar-Bhumia. | 18. Kol. |
| 5. Bhattra. | 19. Kolan. |
| 6. Bhil. | 20. Korku. |
| 7. Bhunjia. | 21. Korwa. |
| 8. Binjhar. | 22. Majhwar. |
| 9. Birhul or Birhor. | 23. Munda. |
| 10. Dhanwar. | 24. Nagesia or Nagasia. |
| 11. Gadaba or Gadba. | 25. Nihal. |
| 12. Gond [including Madia (Meria) and Mudla (Muria)]. | 26. Oraon. |
| 13. Halba. | 27. Pardhan. |
| 14. Kamar. | 28. Pardhi. |
| | 29. Parja. |
| | 30. Saonta or Saunta. |
| | 31. Sawar or Sawara. |

Madras and Andhra

Throughout the State:—

1. Aranadan.
2. Bagata.
3. Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4. Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5. Chenchu.
6. Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangl Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8. Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9. Kosalya Goudus—Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10. Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11. Holva.
12. Jadapus.
13. Jatapus.

14. Kammara.
15. Kattunayakan.
16. Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17. Kodu.
18. Kommar.
19. Konda Dhoras.
20. Konda Kapus.
21. Kondareddis.
22. Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota.
24. Kotia—Bartika, Benth Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya.
27. Kurumana.
28. Manna Dhora.
29. Maune.
30. Mukha Dhora—Nooka Dhora.
31. Muria.
32. Paigarapu.
33. Palasi.
34. Paniyan.
35. Porjas—Bodo, Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36. Reddy Dhoras.
37. Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38. Sholaga.
39. Toda.
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Orissa

Throughout the State:—

1. Bagata.
2. Baiga.
3. Banjara or Banjar.
4. Bathudi.
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan.
6. Binjhal.
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa.
8. Birhor.
9. Bondo Poraja.
10. Chenchu.
11. Dal.
12. Gadaba.
13. Ghara.
14. Gond.
15. Gorait or Korait.
16. Ho.
17. Jatapu.
18. Juang.
19. Kawar.
20. Kharia or Kharian.
21. Kharwar.
22. Khond (Kond), or Kandha, or Nanguli Kandha, or Sitha Kandha.
23. Kisan.
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas.

25. Kolha.
26. Koli.
27. Kondadora.
28. Kora.
29. Korua.
30. Koya.
31. Kulis.
32. Mahali.
33. Mankidi.
34. Mankirdia.
35. Mirdhas.
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda-Mahalis).
37. Mundari.
38. Oraon.
39. Paroja.
40. Santal.
41. Saora, or Savar, or Saura, or Sahara.
42. Tharua.

Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:—

Tibetan.

West Bengal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhutia.
2. Lepcha.

3. Mech.
4. Mru.
5. Munda.
6. Oraon.
7. Santal.

Hyderabad

Throughout the State:—

1. Andh.
2. Bhil.
3. Chenchu, or Chenchwar.
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond).

2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sindhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue District of Khar-gone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the Revenue District of Ratlam, in the tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue District of Dhar:—

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of sub-tribes).

Mysore

Throughout the State:—

1. Hasalaru.
2. Iruliga.
3. Jenu Kuruba.
4. Kadu-Kuruba.
5. Maleru.
6. Soligaru.

Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled Areas of the State:—

Bhil.

Saurashtra

Throughout the State:—

1. Adodia.
2. Daffer.
3. Ghantia.
4. Miyana.
5. Sindhi.
6. Wedva Waghri.

Travancore-Cochin

Throughout the State:—

1. Hill Pulaya.
2. Kadar.
3. Kanikaran.
4. Kochu Velan.
5. Malai Arayan.
6. Malai Pandaram.
7. Malai Vedan.
8. Malayan.

In Lahaul in Chamba district and in Spiti in Tibetan.

Kutch

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhils.
2. Dhobia.
3. Koli.
4. Paradhi.
5. Vaghri.

Manipur

Throughout the State:—

1. Any Kuki Tribe.
2. Any Lushai Tribe.
3. Any Naga Tribe.

5. Hill Reddis.
6. Kolam (including Mannervaru).
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya).
8. Pardhan.
9. Thoti.

Madhya Bharat

1. Throughout the State:—

1. Gond.
2. Korku.
3. Seharia.

9. Malayarayar.

10. Mannan.
11. Muthuvan.
12. Pallcyan.
13. Palliyar.
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers).
15. Uraly.
16. Vishavan.

Ajmer

Throughout the State:—

Bhil.

Bhopal

Throughout the State:—

1. Bhil.
2. Gond.
3. Keer.
4. Karku.
5. Mogia.
6. Pardhi.
7. Saharia, Sosia, or Sor.

Coorg

Throughout the State:—

1. Korama.
2. Kudiya.
3. Kuruba.
4. Maratha.
5. Meda.
6. Yerava.

Himachal Pradesh

Mahasu district:—

Tripura

Throughout the State:—

1. Lushai.
2. Mag.
3. Kuki.
4. Chakma.
5. Garoo.
6. Chaimal.
7. Halam.
8. Khasia.
9. Bhutia.
10. Munda including Kaur.
11. Orang.

12. Lepcha.
13. Santal.
14. Bhil.
15. Tripura.
16. Jamatia.
17. Noatia.
18. Riang.

Vindhya Pradesh

Throughout the State:—

1. Agariya.
2. Baiga.
3. Bhumiya.

4. Gond.
5. Kamar.
6. Khairwar.
7. Majhi.
8. Mawasi.
9. Panika.
10. Pao.
11. Bhil.
12. Bedia.
13. Biar (Biyar).
14. Sonr.

[No. STA.10-1/54.]

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1781.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Possession) Rules, 1933.

In the said Rules—

1. In rule 18, after the words “a Broadcast Receiver for schools” the words “or for free libraries open to the general public which are recognised or aided by State Governments or Local Bodies” shall be inserted.
2. In item 2 of the table to rule 19, after the words “Broadcast Receiver license for schools,” the word “free libraries open to the general public which are recognised or aided by the State Governments or Local Bodies” shall be inserted.

[No. WT-21-3/52.]

S.R.O. 1782.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Rules for the Licensing of Wireless Receiving Apparatus, 1940, namely,

In the said Rules—

- (i) In item (d) of rule 14, after the words “Broadcast Receiver license for schools,” the words “free libraries open to the general public which are recognised or aided by State Governments or Local Bodies” shall be inserted.
- (ii) In item 2 of the table to rule 14A, after the words “Broadcast Receiver license for schools,” the words “free libraries open to the general public which are recognised or aided by State Governments or Local Bodies” shall be inserted.

[No. WT-21-3/52.]

V. M. BHIDE, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd May 1954

S.R.O. 1783.—Whereas on April 30, 1954, an accident occurred near Dum Dum to a Dakota aircraft, VT-DEM of Dharbhanga Aviation, engaged in a non-scheduled flight, resulting in the death of all the three members of the crew and two of the eight passengers.

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is expedient to hold a formal investigation of the said accident.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 75 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government directs that a formal investigation of the said accident be held.

3. The Central Government is further pleased to appoint Shri N. S. Lokur, Chairman, Railway Rates Tribunal and the Air Transport Licensing Board to hold the said investigation.

The Central Government is also pleased to appoint:—

1. Dr. H. M. Wadia, Chief Engineer, Indian Airlines Corporation, Bombay; and
 2. Captain Balbir Singh Sareen, Indian Airlines Corporation.
- to act as assessors to the said investigation.

[No. 17-A/19-54.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 18th May 1954

S.R.O. 1784.—In this Ministry's notification No. S.R.O. 1189, dated the 31st March, 1954, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II Section 3, dated the 10th April, 1954, in the opening sentence, for the word "Dhanbad" read "Bombay".

[No. LR.2(242).]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1954

S.R.O. 1785.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 554, dated the 3rd February 1954, namely:—

In Schedule I annexed to the said Order the entry against serial number 1 "Messrs. B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., Cargo Department, 8, Strand Road, Calcutta," shall be deleted.

[No. LR.2(446).]

New Delhi, the 20th May, 1954

S. R. O. 1786.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. R. O. 691, dated the 22nd February, 1954, namely:—

In the List of Coal Mines attached to Schedule I to the said Order—

- (a) for the entries against serial No. 203, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"203. Jharia Lower and Upper Khimji Dossa and Sons (H. K. (Lower Section), Jharia, P. O. Jethwa), Jharia, P. O.";

"203A. Jharia Lower and Upper Khimji Dossa and Sons (A. K. (Upper Section), Jharia P. O. Jethwa), Jharia P. O.";

- (b) after serial No. 237 the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"237A. Kandra Upper, Mohuda P. O. Upper Kandra Colliery Co., Mohuda P. O.";

- (c) after serial No. 256, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"256A. Keshalpur, Katrasgarh P. O. Keshalpur Colliery Company, Katrasgarh P. O.";

- (d) after serial No. 319, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"319A. Manaitand, Dhansar P. O. Manaitland Colliery Co., Khansar P. O.";

- (e) for the entries against serial No. 411, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"411. Sree Jagannath, Katrasgarh Srimati Sarasi Bala Devi, Katrasgarh P. O.";

(f) for the entries against serial No. 421, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

“421. Jharia, Jharia P. O. Jharia Collicries Ltd., Jharia P. O.”;

(g) after serial No. 524, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“524A. Orient, Brijrajnagar P. O. Orient Paper Mills Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta”;

(h) after serial No. 543, the following serial Nos. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“543A. Kalikapur, Mejia P. O. Harihar Panerjee and other (Rupnarayan Show-Managing Agent) Ballavpur, Ballavpur P. O. (Bankura).

543B. Khira Tore Khas, Mejia, P.O. Chandi Charan Chatteraj and Fakir Ch. Baksi, Apcargarden, Asansol P. O.”;

(i) after serial No. 689, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“689A. Nimcha East, Jaykaynagar East Laikdish Colliery Company P. O. Ltd., Jaykaynagar P. O.”;

(j) after serial No. 744, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“744A. Sreepur (4, 5 and 6 Pits), Lodna Colliery Company (1920) Ltd., C/o Turner Morrison and Company Ltd., 8, Clive Row, Calcutta”;

(k) after serial No. 857, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“857A. Joypore, Namrup P. O. Joypore Collieries Ltd., Namrup P. O. Upper Assam”;

(l) after serial No. 861, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“861A. Bemalpur, Sapakhati P. O. Bemalpur Colliery Ltd., Sibsagar P. O.”;

(m) after serial No. 871, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“871A. Khamarbad, Karmatar P. O. Villiers Colliery Company Ltd., Clive Buildings P. O. Calcutta”;

(n) after serial No. 875, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“875A. Tarabad, Sarsa P. O. Kumar Someswari Narayan Deo and Kumar Shidheswari Pd. Narayan Deo (Minor) Sarsa P. O.”;

(o) after serial No. 920, the following heading, serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

Madhya Pradesh—Nagpur Coalfields.

“920A. Kamptec, Kanhan P.O. Kasta and Bihar Colliery Ltd. Managing Agents—Karam Chand Thapar and Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta” ; and

(p) after serial No. 933, the following serial No. and entries shall be inserted, namely:—

“933A. Burhar West, Burhar P. O. Raghubhai Ramjee Chaura, Sahdol P. O.”.

[No. LR. 2 (17)/54.]

New Delhi, the 24th May 1954

S.R.O. 1787.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, in the dispute between the Lloyds Bank Limited and their workmen.

BEFORE SHRI RAM KANWAR, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI

ADJUDICATION

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute

BETWEEN

The employers in relation to the Lloyds Bank Limited, Delhi and Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Paras Ram Goel, workman, in person with Shri H. L. Puri, General Secretary, Delhi State Bank Employees Federation.

Shri U. Stv. Earee, Manager, Lloyds Bank Ltd., New Delhi—For the Bank.

AWARD

The Central Government being of the opinion that an industrial dispute existed between the employers in relation to the Lloyds Bank Ltd., New Delhi and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the schedule given below, constituted an Industrial Tribunal of which I was made the sole member and referred the said dispute to me for adjudication.

"Whether the discharge of Shri Paras Ram Goel from the service of the bank was justified, and, if not, what relief should be granted to him."

2. Shri Paras Ram Goel, the complainant, joined the service of the Lloyds Bank Ltd., New Delhi on 21st June, 1943, as a clerk on a basic salary of Rs. 45 per mensem. Annual increments earned by him were regularly granted upto February 1953. On 2nd February, 1953 he was served with a charge sheet, of which Annexure 'A' is a correct copy. In the charge sheet he was called upon to explain the various charges before an enquiry to be held on 16th February. On 16th February 1953, he could not appear as his mother was ill. He, therefore, sent a leave application for that date. He appeared in person in the office of the bank on 17th February 1953 and made a written request seeking permission to be defended by Shri H. L. Parwana, the then President of All India Bank Employees Association and/or Shri H. L. Puri, then Secretary of the Punjab National Bank Employees Federation. He also requested that his personal record including the various reports about his work and conduct and the record showing increments earned by him from time to time may be shown to the Union office bearers mentioned above to enable them to defend his case. Annexure, 'B' is a copy of that written request. The Manager of the bank did neither allow the complainant or Union's representative to inspect the records nor did he allow the complainant to be defended by either of the Unions representative. On 20th February 1953, the complainant received two registered letters intimating that he had been dismissed from service. He also alleges that no enquiry was held in the matter covered by the charge sheet in his presence.

3. In 1949, there were several disputes between various banks and their employees relating to the latter's conditions of service and they were referred for adjudication to Sen Tribunal. Lloyds Bank and its workmen were also parties in that reference. Award of the Sen Tribunal was published on 14th August 1950 but the Supreme Court by its order dated 9th April, 1951 set aside that award on a technical ground.

4. In May, 1951, a fresh Tribunal was constituted for the adjudication of the above disputes and that Tribunal was presided over by Shri Divatia but as its membership was not found to be impartial all the members put in their resignations. The Government, therefore, constituted another Tribunal called Sastri Tribunal by notification dated 5th January, 1952 and the award given by it was published on 20th April, 1953.

5. As the discharge order regarding Shri Goel was made on 18th February, 1953, i.e. during the proceedings before the Sastri Tribunal, he approached that Tribunal on 25th February, 1953 with a complaint under section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the allegation that according to section 33 of the Act, his discharge was illegal, but the Sastri Tribunal was dissolved before any order was made on that application. The Government, therefore, advised the employees concerned to approach the Conciliation Officer and as the parties did not come to an agreement the matter was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

6. The present complaint under section 33-A is with the allegation that the Manager having dismissed the complainant without any express permission from Sastri Tribunal committed a flagrant breach of section 33, and that for that reason the action of the bank was illegal and wrongful. The complainant also

contended that he was dismissed by the Manager without any proper enquiry into the matter and without allowing him necessary defence and acted wrongfully, and for that reason also the said order of dismissal was void.

7. The application was opposed by the bank on the following grounds:—

- (a) The complainant is not and was not at the date of the complaint an employee of the bank having been dismissed from its service on 17th February, 1953 and consequently he is not entitled to prefer the present complaint.
- (b) The workmen of the New Delhi Establishment of the bank of whom the complainant was one were not in dispute with the bank at the date of the order of reference nor did they nor any Union purporting to act on their behalf submit any demands pursuant to the Honourable Sastri Tribunal's notice calling upon the workmen to submit particulars of their demands comprised in the dispute which was the subject of the reference to that Tribunal.

8. It is clear from the awards of Sen Tribunal and of Sastri Tribunal that the Lloyds Bank Ltd. and its workmen were parties to the dispute referred to those Tribunals for adjudication.

9. The first objection apparently carries no weight, because according to section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, a workman discharged during a dispute is also a workman as defined in that section. As Shri Paras Ram Goel was discharged during the proceedings before the Sastri Tribunal, he is apparently competent to make this complaint under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

10. The other objection raised on behalf of the bank also carries no weight. Similar objections were raised on behalf of certain banks before the Sen Tribunal as well as Sastri Tribunal and the latter Tribunal disallowed them on the grounds that there was no positive statement of the bank employees before it that they had then no dispute and that they did not want an award by that Tribunal. The mere silence on the part of the employees of the Delhi branch of the Lloyds bank in the general dispute cannot be taken equivalent to a statement that on their behalf there were no demands or disputes to be settled by the Tribunal.

11. Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act reads thus:—

*Condition of service etc. to remain unchanged during pendency of proceedings:—*During the pendency of any conciliation proceedings or proceedings before a Tribunal in respect of any industrial dispute, no employer shall—

- (a) alter, to the prejudice of the workmen concerned in such disputes, the conditions of service applicable to them immediately before the commencement of such proceeding;
- (b) Discharge or punish whether by dismissal or otherwise, any workman concerned in such dispute, save with the express permission in writing of the Conciliation officer, Board or Tribunal as the case may be.

12. As the order of dismissal of Shri Paras Ram Goel was made during the pendency of the proceedings before Sastri Tribunal relating to disputes including the one of Lloyds Bank Ltd. and its employees and no written permission was obtained from that Tribunal, the order of dismissal was apparently illegal. If any authority were needed in support of this proposition, it is provided by a very recent ruling of the Supreme Court of India, reported as LLJ. 1953-1, p. 733 in case of Punjab National Bank Ltd. Vs. its employees. In view of the finding, it is not at all necessary to go into the question whether the order of dismissal was or was not justified on the merits or in the circumstances of the present case. The result, therefore, is that I hold the order of dismissal as illegal and direct the bank to reinstate the complainant with effect from the date of his dismissal with all his pay and allowances which may have accrued due to him within a fortnight of the publication of this award. The Bank shall, no doubt, be justified in getting credit for the payment of one month's salary paid in lieu of notice, in the payments to be made by it to the complainant.

RAM KANWAR,

Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

The 4th May 1954.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Lloyds Bank Limited,
Regal Buildings,
New Delhi,
4th February, 1953.

Parasram Goil,

Charge sheet

I would refer you to the charge sheet dated 16th January 1951, which was handed to you on that date, and also the proceedings held on the 22nd of January, 1951, in my office in the presence of Mr. W. F. Thuell and Ramchandra Goela. You will recollect that during the proceedings it was found that you had been guilty of habitual acts amounting to 'Minor misconduct' which became 'gross misconduct' in the meaning of Chapter XXI Section III para. (4) (f) of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank disputes) Award, commonly known as the 'Sen Award'.

The record of the proceedings was duly entered in the Register as laid down in the award and the last two paragraphs read as follows:—

"In spite of this, however, I decided to give this clerk one more chance and he was, therefore, warned and informed that if another occasion occurs where he is found guilty of a serious error leading to a complaint from a customer, he will be dismissed without notice.

Parasram Goil was asked if he accepted this decision and his reply was in the affirmative."

Since the 22nd of January 1951, your record of inefficiency and unpunctuality has continued, apart from which you have been guilty of committing two serious errors, resulting in two complaints from our customer Mrs. Krishna Sahni.

The errors were that on 27th January 1953 you despatched a Credit Advice clearing addressed to Mrs. Krishna Sahai, in an envelope which you addressed to Mrs. Krishna Sahni, and on 28th January, 1953, you similarly despatched a credit Advice made out in the name of Mr. Krishna Sahai, but entered the address on the envelope of Mrs. Krishna Sahni.

Apart from the fact that these errors led to two separate and serious complaints by Mrs. Krishna Sahni, your errors also were tantamount to giving information regarding a customer's account, to another party, and in such case the Bank might easily become involved in litigation.

You are requested to report at 3 P.M. on Monday, 16th February 1953 to reply to these charges in accordance with Chapter XXIV Section III para. 10, page 138 of the above mentioned 'Sen Award'.

Pending the result of the proceedings to be held on 16th February 1953 kindly note that you have been suspended with effect from 2nd February 1953.

U. STV. EAREE, *Manager.*

ANNEXURE 'B'

To

The Manager,
Lloyds Bank Limited,
Regal Buildings,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Re: Charge sheet dated 4th February 1953.

With reference to your above memorandum calling upon me to appear before an enquiry to give my reply to the charges mentioned therein, I have to say that, in accordance with the procedure set out in Shri K. C. Sen's award, I want my case to be defended by Shri H. L. Parvana, Vice-President of the All-India Bank Employees' Association and/or Shri H. L. Puri, General Secretary, All India Punjab National Bank Employees Federation. In this respect, it is considered

necessary to peruse my entire personal record including the various reports about my work and conduct and the record showing increments earned by me from time to time. This information is very essential for replying to your charge sheet under reference.

In the end I may add that your action in suspending me is a clear breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act (Amended) 1947. I do reserve the right to proceed against you under the provisions of the said Act.

Please intimate the date when it will be convenient for you to permit inspection by either of representatives the records mentioned above.

Your faithfully,

The 17th February, 1954.

PARAS RAM GOIL, Despatcher.

[No. LR-100(131).]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st May 1954

S.R.O. 1788.—The following draft of further amendment in the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules 1949 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947) is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In sub-rule (2) of rule 31A of the said Rules—(a) for the words "The owner of each Colliery shall maintain" the words "There shall be maintained" shall be substituted. (b) In the proviso for the words "where several collieries are owned by one owner, the owner may maintain a common main dispensary for all such collieries" the words "a common main dispensary may be maintained for several collieries" shall be substituted.

[No. M-1(10)/53.]

S.R.O. 1789.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), and of rule 3 of the Minimum Wages (Central Advisory Board) Rules, 1949, made under section 29 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 802, dated the 24th April, 1952, namely:—

In the said notification, for the entry relating to Shri Brij Mohan Lal, I.S.E., the following entry shall be substituted:—

"Shri P. L. Varma, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch".

[No. LWI-2(8)/54.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st May, 1954

S.R.O. 1790.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th June 1954.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said rules, after the words "the whole of India" the words and brackets "(including Chandernagore)" shall be inserted.

[No. SS.121(65).]

New Delhi, the 21st May 1954

S.R.O. 1791.—In pursuance of section 10 of the Employces' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1209, dated the 6th April 1954, constituting the Medical Benefit Council, namely:—

In the said notification—

(1) in item (8), for the words "Inspector General of Civil Hospitals", the words "Director of Health Services" shall be substituted;

(2) items (13) to (27) shall be renumbered as items (14) to (28) respectively, and

after item (12), the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(13) Dr. M. V. Ramanamurthi, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Director of Medical Services, Andhra."

[No. SS.121(66).]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 21st May 1954

S.R.O. 1792.—In the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 232 dated the 12th January, 1954, published at pages 182 and 183 in Part II Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th January, 1954, in item 12, for "Calcutta I, Calcutta II, Calcutta II" read "Calcutta I, Calcutta II, Calcutta III".

[No. Fac.103(9).]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.